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Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

Title changed "excluding Khandesh"

For the Year 1934

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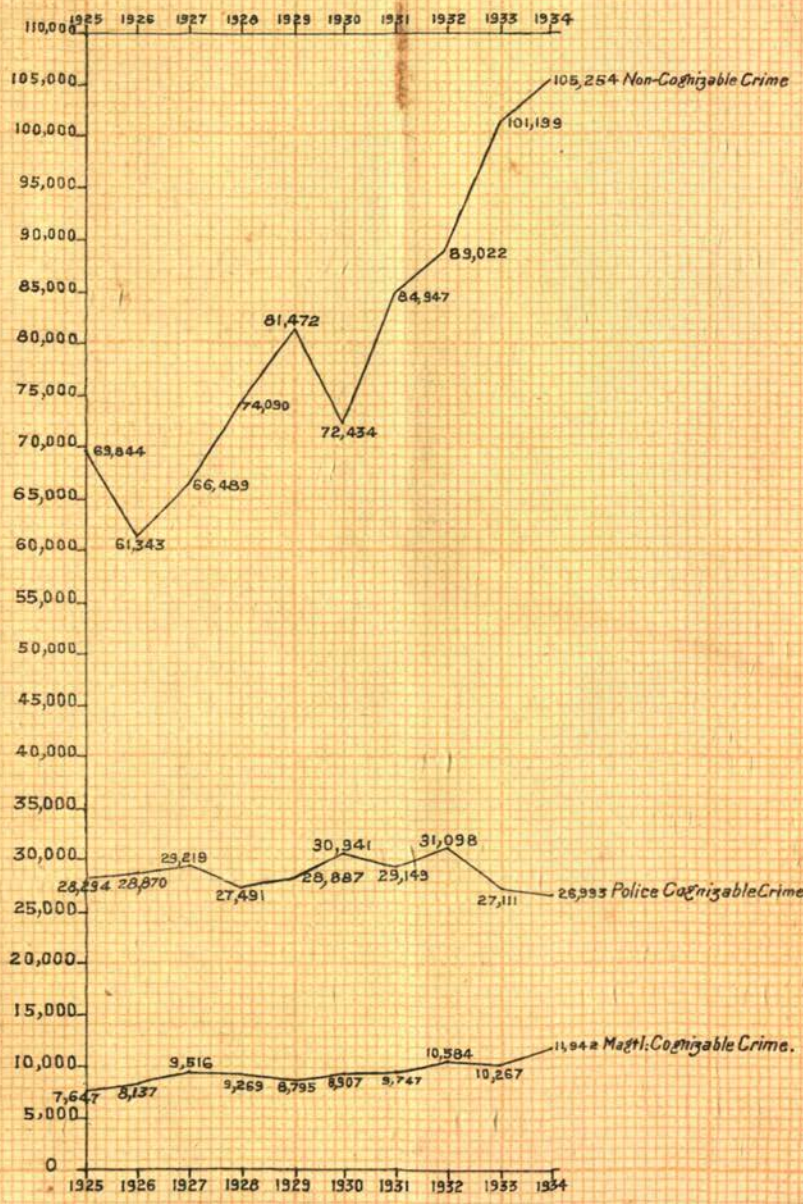
REPORTED CRIME.
1925 TO 1934



G.P.Z.D. Poona, 1935.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Charge.

1. I was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till the 20th June 1934, from which date I proceeded on leave. Mr. D. Healy officiated as Inspector General of Police from the 21st June to the 24th October 1934, after which date I resumed duty and continued to be in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range :

(1) Mr. A. S. Holland was in charge from the beginning of the year till the 4th May 1934, after which date he proceeded on leave, and

(2) Mr. P. M. Stewart, Bar-at-Law, officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police till the end of the year.

In the Southern Range :

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was in charge throughout the year.

In the Criminal Investigation Department :

(1) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was in charge from the beginning of the year till the 30th November 1934, after which date he proceeded on leave, and

(2) Mr. F. E. Sharp officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police from the 1st December 1934 to the end of the year.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 144,189 as against 138,577 in 1933—a net increase of 5,612 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 26,993, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,942 giving a total of 38,935 as against a total of 37,378 in 1933—an increase of 1,557 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 105,254 as against 101,199 in 1933—an increase of 4,055 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has declined from 27,111 in 1933 to 26,993 in the year under report—a small decrease of 118 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 10,267 in 1933 to 11,942 in 1934—an increase of 1,675 cases.

I discuss these variations below.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under :—

Statement 'A'—Part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

1933	*1934*
18,649	18,607

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency Proper including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1930	30,941
1931	29,149
1932	31,098
1933	27,111
1934	26,993

These figures indicate a small decrease, viz. 118 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1933. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported showed decreases of 42 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V), and 76 under class VI. The decrease under the Indian Penal Code was shared exactly by one half the number of districts and railways in the Presidency Proper, and the decrease under class VI was shared by the majority of them.

The districts showing a marked decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Panch Mahals (183), Kaira (167), Surat (121), Satara (107) and Broach (106). These decreases, on the whole, have been attributed to the employment of better preventive measures on the part of the Police which was rendered possible owing to the total absence of any Civil Disobedience Movement during the year.

On the other hand, marked increases under the Indian Penal Code were noticeable in Poona (167), Sholapur (153), Nasik (120), Dharwar (119) and Belgaum (112). The increase in Poona was mainly under burglaries (86), while other forms of crime such as dacoities, robberies, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, mainly contributed to bring the total increase up to 167. The decrease in 1933 appears to have been abnormal in this district, and the figures for 1934 still show a decrease of 174 cases over the figures for 1932.

In Sholapur, the increase was mainly under ordinary thefts, and partly under riots, robberies and burglaries, and has been attributed to general depression and poverty, evacuation of villages and towns due to the prevalence of plague in some parts of the District, and slack supervision over criminal tribes settlers.

In Nasik, house-breakings and thefts and simple thefts chiefly tended to swell the figure of the total crime. No specific reason has been adduced to explain the increase.

In Dharwar, the rise is mainly contributed by burglaries and thefts and is attributed partly to famine conditions, and partly to unreported

burglary cases of 1933 having been brought to light during the course of investigations of offences reported during 1934.

In Belgaum, the offences of hurt, burglaries, thefts and receiving stolen property were mainly responsible for the rise in the total crime. These increases have been attributed to greater economic depression during the year, and an enchanced tendency on the part of the public to approach the Police more freely owing to the confidence restored in the administration by the complete cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

As regards cases under class VI, the decrease of 76 was contributed by the majority of the districts and railways, large drops being returned by Broach (165), Kanara (155), Panch Mahals (128) and Poona (108), which were, however, counterbalanced by increases in eight districts. Among the latter, the chief increases were recorded by Thana (372), Ahmedabad (233), Ahmednagar (117) and Sholapur (105). The resultant decrease of 76 cases on the whole is, however, negligible, and admits of no useful comment. The increase or decrease in different districts is largely regulated by the increased activity of the Police or relaxation thereof under different local Acts, especially the Public Conveyance Act, the Gambling Act, the Criminal Tribes Act, as rendered necessary in accordance with local needs and conditions.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1933 and in the year under report were :—

	1933	*1934*
Murders	356	359
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	154	142
Dacoities	157	146
Robberies	517	463
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc.	4,800	4,941
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	6,933	6,868
Receiving stolen property	296	379
Total ..	13,213	13,298

Though, on the whole, there is a slight increase of 85 cases when compared with the figures for 1933, the figures for 1934 may be regarded as satisfactory in comparison with those for each year since 1929. In the latter year the total reported serious crime rose to 15,404, since when it has gradually been decreasing. The small increase in the year under report is contributed chiefly by house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, and receiving stolen property.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together shows a small decrease of nine cases, and calls for no comment.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) show a satisfactory decrease of 65 cases. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Thana, Belgaum, Bombay Suburban District, Panch Mahals and East Khandesh.

Under robberies, Thana recorded a marked drop from 49 in 1933 to only 16 in 1934. The chief reason given for this large drop in Thana is that preventive steps were taken during the year to deal with this form of crime, in consequence of which up-ghat gangs from the Nasik border found it difficult to enter the limits of the Thana District for the commission of offences.

In the Panch Mahals, Belgaum and Bombay Suburban Districts also the decreases in robberies numbered 14, 14 and 11 respectively. No particular reasons can be given to account for these decreases.

In the East Khandesh District dacoities dropped from 35 in 1933 to 25 in 1934, and this is attributed to the efforts of the Police in bringing under control the mixed gang of Tadvis and other castes operating north of the Tapti, principally in Raver Taluka, and also to the arrest and conviction of a gang of Gopals in Jamner Taluka. In Poona, however, there were 12 dacoities in the year under review as against one in 1933. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police observes :—

"Compared with the previous year's low figure, the increase in this form of crime is sharp. But these offences were not spread over the year, they occurred principally in two crops, one at the beginning of the year in the Western Division, and one at the end of the year in the Eastern Division. For the major part of the year, the district was entirely free from dacoities. In the Western Division, a gang of up-country criminals and Bestars was responsible. * * * * The suddenness with which these dacoities occurred, and their equally sudden cessation show that they were of a sporadic and casual type and, as such, the increase that has occurred is not alarming."

The number of house-breakings showed an increase of 141 cases. This increase was shared mostly by districts in the Southern Range, whilst in the Northern Range the increase and decrease were almost equally divided among the districts, showing a net decrease of 12 in the Range as a whole.

The districts in the Southern Range which mainly contributed to the increase were Poona (86) and Dharwar (50).

The increase in Poona is mainly contributed by the City Sub-Division (48) and the Eastern Sub-Division (35). In the former, the local bad characters and "mawalis" principally from Bombay were responsible. The annual racing fixtures in Poona bring into the City and the Cantonment a large nondescript population, to control which considerably taxes the ingenuity of the local Police.

In the Eastern Sub-Division, the complete evacuation of the town of Baramati due to a plague epidemic and the unfavourable conditions elsewhere owing to an insufficient rainfall were responsible for the rise in burglaries. The arrest, and breaking up of a notorious gang, also incidentally led to the tracing of a number of previously unreported burglaries, which swelled the total figures.

In the Dharwar District, the rise is attributed partly to famine conditions, and partly to the unreported burglary cases of 1933 having been brought to light during the course of investigation of offences reported during 1934. The evacuation of villages in many cases in other districts,

owing to the prevalence of plague, was also a contributory cause to the rise in cases under this head.

On the other hand, there was an appreciable decrease in burglaries in the Districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Satara which in addition to recording decreases of 311, 194 and 244 in 1933, recorded still further drops of 257, 138 and 205 respectively during the year under report. The total figures under this Head for the Presidency Proper for 1934 are well below the average for the preceding six years.

Thefts, including cattle thefts, decreased during the year by 65 which small decrease calls for no special comment. Panch Mahals in the Northern Range recorded the highest drop of 92, whilst the largest increase of 103 was noticeable in the Nasik District. Taking the Ranges as a whole, the decrease was mainly contributed by the Northern Range.

In cases against receivers of stolen property, there was an increase of 83 cases, for which no specific reason can be adduced.

Incidence of (a) cognizable and (b) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1933. They are given below, and compared with the figures of the Presidency Proper :—

(*a*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1932 and 1933 under classes I to V was :—

	1932	*1933*
(1) North-West Frontier Province ..	3·73	3·11
(2) Burma	3·16	3·09
(3) Central Provinces	2·52	2·43
(4) Punjab	1·80	1·37
(5) Assam	1·46	1·61
(6) United Provinces	1·43	1·33
(7) Bengal	1·20	1·12
(8) Bombay	1·19	1·10
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·01	·98
(10) Madras	·83	·89

These figures show a general decrease in eight out of the ten Administrations in 1933. The position of Bombay on the list was the same as in 1932 and 1931.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1932 and 1933 was :—

	1932	*1933*
(1) Central Provinces	2·06	1·97
(2) North-West Frontier Province	2·43	1·86
(3) Burma	1·94	1·85
(4) Punjab	1·29	1·17
(5) Assam	1·10	1·14
(6) United Provinces	1·17	1·07
(7) Bengal	1·01	·93
(8) Bihar and Orissa	·81	·79
(9) Bombay	·83	·78
(10) Madras	·59	·64

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1933 per policeman was :—

	1933
(1) Assam	4·42
(2) Bihar and Orissa	2·98
(5) Burma	2·86
(4) Central Provinces	2·39
(5) Bengal	2·36
(6) United Provinces	2·26
(7) Madras	1·77
(8) Bombay	1·65

A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district, during the year 1934 is attached to this Report as Appendix " A ".

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency Proper, including Railways, in the year 1934 has remained stationary at 1·10—the same as in 1933 ; that of serious crime has risen from ·78 in 1933 to ·79 in the year under report.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·96 per 1,000 of population. Ratnagiri District also continues to be the least criminal district with an incidence of ·32.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report, and for the preceding year were :—

	1933	*1934*
Indian Penal Code	22,403	22,150
Class VI	9,155	9,191
Total ..	31,558	31,341

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (*1*)(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,035 as against 881 in 1933, leaving 30,306 cases for investigation against 30,677 cases in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, to total cases for disposal rose slightly from 2·79 in 1933 to 3·30 in the year under review.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,186 as against 4,498 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13·35 against 14·25 in 1933. This decrease in the percentage was mostly contributed by the Northern Range, where the percentage decreased from 15·50 in 1933 to 14·32 in the year under report, while in the Southern Range it underwent a negligible decrease, viz. from 12·54 in 1933 to 12·07 in 1934. Of the 4,186 cases excluded during the year

under report, 985 were compounded as against 906 in the year before, giving a percentage of 23·53 against 20·14 in 1933. Of the cases compounded, no fewer than 608 were of hurt or grievous hurt, and 105 of lurking house trespass. The increase in the number of compounded cases, numerically as well as proportionately, does not seem to justify the hope expressed in the Administration Report of 1933 that matters were improving in this connection. It is clear that the need still exists for the exercise of a more effective check over the tendency on the part of Magistrates in allowing cases to be compounded. Until this is done the time and energy of the Police will continue to be wasted in the investigation of such cases.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 4,186 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 583 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 678 in 1933—a decrease of 95 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal declined from 2·14 in 1933 to 1·86 in 1934. This decrease was contributed more or less by both the Ranges where the percentage dropped from 1·96 to 1·77 in the Northern Range and from 2·40 to 1·97 in the Southern Range. The number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered decreased from 194 in 1933 to 163 in the year under report. Of the latter, 70 ended in conviction, and 63 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 27·95 against 28·61 in 1933 and 24·82 in 1932.

The percentages of convictions to cases tried on account of their being maliciously false during the quinquennium were :—

Year.	Percentage.
1930	64·78
1931	77·34
1932	76·80
1933	80·67
1934	70·00

The results obtained during the year under report indicate some deterioration over the results for the preceding three years, but an improvement over the results for the preceding quinquennium of normal years in which the percentages varied from 63·49 to 69·48.

Pending cases.

9. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report stood at 4,091 as against 3,994 in the year before. This increase of 97 cases is not satisfactory in view of the fact that the total cognizable crime dropped by 118 cases. The cases pending with the Magistrates were 117 more than in the previous year, while the number pending with the Police dropped by 20.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year.	Percentage.
1932	11·47
1933	12·65
1934	13·05

The number of cases pending with the Magistracy was 3,223 as against 868 with the Police during the year under report, corresponding figures for 1933 being 3,106 and 888 respectively.

The question of the delay in the disposal of cases is one which is subject to yearly criticism in this Report. Orders on the subject have been issued by Government from time to time without, however, any improvement being noticeable in the state of affairs. In this connection the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"The highest number of pending cases with Magistrates was in Ahmedabad (330) followed by Thana (289). The Magistrates in the Ahmedabad City are heavily worked, and hence rapid improvement in that District is not possible with the existing magisterial staff. Honorary Magistrates are appointed where suitable willing workers are available, and the District Magistrates are alive to the question of reducing the arrears in their Districts."

In the Central Division, Sholapur has shown a continuous deterioration during the last three years in the matter of cases pending trial, the figures being 89 for 1932, 125 for 1933 and 298 for 1934. The Commissioner, Central Division, has remarked that he has again asked the District Magistrate to pay special attention to this matter, and that similar instructions have been issued to other District Magistrates where necessary.

In the Southern Division the largest increase in the number of pending cases with the Magistrates occurred in the Kolaba District, and in this connection the Commissioner, Southern Division, has remarked as follows :—

"The appreciable increase in the case of Kolaba, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of cases for disposal has apparently no justification, and this view is confirmed by the District Superintendent of Police's report that 28 cases sent up in the first quarter of the year were still pending disposal at the end of the year. The District Magistrate is being asked to see to the expeditious disposal of cases by Magistrates."

The main reasons adduced to account for the excessive number of pending cases and undue prolongation of trials are :—

(1) Magistrates are overworked.

(2) Frequent transfers of Magistrates.

(3) Inefficiency of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. If this is so, then it is difficult to understand how such defects can be remedied by the issue of repeated instructions to District Magistrates in regard to the more expeditious disposal of cases.

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 23,009 cases as against 23,002 cases in 1933—an increase of 7 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1932	15,691	10,694	26,385
1933	14,804	8,198	23,002
1934	14,771	8,238	23,009

In the year under report marked decreases of nearly 400 in each case were recorded by the Northern Range under the Indian Penal Code, and by the Southern Range under Class VI, whilst almost corresponding increases were recorded vice versa under class VI by the Northern Range and under Indian Penal Code by the Southern Range resulting in the small increase of seven cases under all classes for the Presidency proper which admits of no comment.

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes, it is noticed that small increases were recorded under three classes, viz., III—serious offences against person and property (38), V—minor offences against property (47), and VI—Miscellaneous offences, i.e., offences against special and local laws, etc., (40), whilst decreases were recorded under the remain ing three classes, viz., I—offences against the state, etc., (7), II—serious offences against the person (93) and IV—minor offences against the person (18).

Against the decrease of 118 in the total number of cognizable offences reported under all classes, there has been an increase of seven in the corresponding true crime ; but this small increase is negligible and calls for no comment.

A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found at Appendix " B ".

Undetected police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,051 as against 6,201 in 1933 a decrease of 150 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1933	*1934*
Northern Range	3,653	3,462
Southern Range	2,548	2,589

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1933.	1934.
Northern Range	28·32	26·65
Southern Range	25·21	25·83
Total ..	26·95	26·29

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases declined slightly from 40·15 in 1933 to 39·30 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentages were unduly high were East Khandesh (52·85), Bombay Suburban District (52·09) and Broach (50·16).

The results under all classes taken together show a slight improvement when compared with those of the previous year, the Northern Range showing an improvement against a slight deterioration in the Southern Range.

12. Out of 15,923 cases decided by trial, 15,148 ended in conviction as against 15,032 out of 15,920 cases tried in 1933. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 95·13 as against 94·42 in the year before under all classes, and 91·54 against 90·42 under the Indian Penal Code.

Police cases decided by trial.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1933	*1934*
Murders etc.	76·71	74·46
Dacoities	78·02	70·90
Robberies	85·98	87·69
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement "A"—Part I)	89·09	89·16
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·81	95·27
Receiving stolen property	93·88	97·06

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1934 and the year preceding are as under :—

Year.	Percentage.
1933	65·35
1934	65·83

These variations are slight and call for no comment.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 743 as against 826 in 1933. Out of the 594 cases tried, 445 ended in conviction as compared with 663 and 488 respectively in 1933. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·91 as against 73·60 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 145 ended in acquittal or discharge, three were excluded, one withdrawn, and 149 were pending at the close of the year. During the year under report in the Southern Range the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried improved from 72·76 in 1933 to 75·84, while in the Northern Range it remained practically the same, i.e., 74·16 against 74·21 of the previous year. In 13 out of the 22 charges the percentage of convictions improved, while in the remaining nine it deteriorated, the largest drop being from 75 per cent. in 1933 to 50 per cent. in 1934 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the smallest from 74·57 to 73 per cent. in Ahmedabad. The highest percentage was returned by the Ratnagiri District (100 per cent.) followed by Bombay Suburban District (88·88), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (87·50), Nasik (87·10), Ahmednagar (86·50), West Khandesh (85·71) and Dharwar (84·09).

Sessions cases.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,980 in 1934 as against 8,965 in the year before, an increase of only 15 cases. Analysing the figures by districts, excluding pending cases, it is observed that out of the 22 charges in the

Offences under special and local laws.

two Ranges there were increases in eight districts, and decreases in the remaining 14. The Northern Range mainly contributed towards the rise, Thana returning the highest increase (373), followed by Ahmedabad (235), and Ahmednagar (115).

Of the 8,980 cases dealt with, 7,861 were brought to trial, of which 7,765 ended in conviction, as against 8,965, 7,828 and 7,708 respectively in 1933. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·90 as against 98·47 in the preceding year.

Cognizable crime : direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1934, without the intervention of the police, was 11,942 against 10,267 in 1933 (*vide* graph ante).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 7,017 as against 5,789 in 1933, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 58·75 against 56·38 in the year before—a slight improvement.

Statement 'A'— Part II : Persons in police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 27,972 as compared with 29,699 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,080 as against 35,939 in 1933. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 773 as against 823 in 1933, giving a percentage of 2·76 of the total number arrested as against 2·77 in the preceding year. Of the 34,080 persons for disposal, 27,357 were tried during the year, of whom 20,567 were convicted, giving a percentage of 75·18 of the total tried against 74·84 in 1933.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1933	*1934*
Northern Range	72·03	74·33
Southern Range	78·90	76·35

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 17,528 were tried of whom 11,185 were convicted giving a percentage of 63·81 as against 63·41 in the year before. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation at the end of the year was 5,637 as against 5,959 in 1933, giving a percentage of 16·54 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·58 in 1933.

Statement 'B'— Part I: Non-cognizable crime.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 101,199 to 105,254 in the year under report—an increase of 4,055 cases—and again created a record for the past decennium. The Northern Range is responsible for an increase of 5,592 cases against a decrease of 1,537 in the Southern Range. A reference to the graph will show the remarkable variations which have occurred in reported non-cognizable crime since 1925, which fact was commented upon in last year's Report. The figures for the year 1934 exceed those of 1925 by over 35,000 cases.

The increases were prominent in Ahmedabad, Bijapur and the combined District of Broach and Panch Mahals. Ahmedabad and Bijapur

recorded rises of 988 and 672 respectively in cases under the District Police Act, while Ahmedabad alone recorded a rise of 2,299 cases under the City Municipality Act. The combined statistics of Broach and Panch Mahals Districts show an increase of 2,231 in all the non-cognizable cases as a whole. These figures are compiled from magisterial statistics, and there is nothing to indicate the reasons for greater activity being displayed under the above mentioned Acts. Separate enquiries are, however, being made in this connection with a view to ascertain the causes of this continued upward trend in non-cognizable offences.

The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 110,867 as against 107,503 in 1933. Of the 110,867 cases, 88,009 were tried and 75,109 ended in conviction against 84,076 and 71,882 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 85·34 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 85·50 in 1933. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal, however, slightly rose from 66·87 in 1933 to 67·74 during the year under report.

Statement 'B'— Part II: Persons in non-cognizable crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1934 was 151,596 as against 150,775 in 1933. 6,399 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 119,526 were tried, of whom 81,144 were convicted, and 38,382 were discharged or acquitted, against 8,881, 117,407, 81,567 and 35,840 respectively in 1933. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried declined from 69·47 in 1933 to 67·88 during the year under report. The percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts also declined from 54·09 in 1933 to 53·52 in 1934.

Statement 'C'— Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen in 1934 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,21,300 against Rs. 8,29,208 in 1933. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,74,689 as compared with Rs. 2,52,217 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 43·53 against 37·88 in the year before, Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were:—

	1933	*1934*
Northern Range	36·66	43·26
Southern Range	40·02	43·84

There was an improvement in both the Ranges, the apparently marked improvement in the Northern Range, however, indicating only a reversion to the condition obtaining in 1932 in which year the percentage was 43·21, whilst in the Southern Range the improvement is progressive from 1932 in which year the percentage stood at 39·88. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Ahmedabad (61·25), followed by Bombay Suburban District (60·96), Ratnagiri (58·39) and Satara (54·09).

Preventive action.

20. The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix " C " to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections dropped from 2,253 in 1933 to 1,936 in the year under report—a net decrease of 317. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range returned a marked decrease of 289 persons, while the decrease returned by the Southern Range was only of 28 persons. The decrease was most marked in Broach (91), followed by Sholapur (88) and Kaira (78). Some increases were noticeable in a few districts, the highest being recorded by Kolaba (63), followed by Belgaum (55). The percentage of persons ordered to furnish security to that of persons proceeded against, improved from 73·61 in 1933 to 78·35 in 1934.

The following remarks of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, in this connection are of interest :—

" Difficulty is still found in persuading Magistrates to take action under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. The trouble seems to be that proceedings under Chapter VIII are viewed purely as a judicial measure, and their executive nature is apt to be overlooked. In one case in Bijapur District the Magistrate discharged the case, and at the same time issued instructions to the Police to prevent a breach of the peace not realising, apparently, that it was with this very object that the prosecution was launched."

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

21. A review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes for 1934 has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report several gangs of Iranis visited Surat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, and 191 gangs of Iranis travelled through the jurisdiction of the Great Indian Peninsula and M. & S. M. Railways in 1934 as against 227 in the year before. No person out of these gangs of Iranis was concerned with any criminal offence. Though, in the year under report, these Iranis were not responsible for any serious trouble yet they still continue to be a menace to the public, and a nuisance to the Police wherever they travel. In the Ahmedabad District, a gang of Dharalas, Waghris, and Rajputs of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, which was responsible for no less than 17 serious offences in both the districts, was successfully brought to book, and many of the gang were convicted. A large number of Mianas without permits, as well as deportees, notorious gangs of housebreakers, cycle thieves and cheats were traced by the Ahmedabad District Crime Bureau, but the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act curtailed to a considerable extent the criminal activities of Chharas, Salat Waghris, and other notified criminal tribes in the Ahmedabad District. In the Kaira District, a gang of 11 Marwari Banias was traced at Dakor, and a gang case was sent up against them, resulting in the members of the gang being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In the same district two Waghri women from Kathiawar were traced at Bhalej (under Umreth Police Station) as

having been concerned in a cheating case. They were prosecuted and sentenced under Section 420, Indian Penal Code, to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Bombay Suburban District is troubled by certain criminal tribes hailing from Northern India who usually reside in and around Bombay. The seven gangs of Kanjar Bhats which have migrated from the Madras Presidency, and were referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1932 and 1933, are still living in the Dharwar District. A Korcha gang of burglars, which had been operating in Bijapur City for the last two or three years, was tracked down by the Bijapur City Police, and a Korcha from the Madras Presidency was arrested in February 1934. Three more Korchas were arrested subsequently with property valued at Rs. 850 attached on suspicion. As a result of this five burglaries which had occurred in 1930, were detected and convictions obtained. A gang of Lamanis, about 20 in number, well known burglars from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, was also rounded up by the Bijapur Police at the close of the year, and had in their possession a considerable amount of property. Inquiries show that they are suspected to be responsible for two dacoities and five burglaries committed in Sholapur District, and one burglary in the Akalkot State. Enquiries in this connection were still in progress at the end of the year.

Habitual offenders.

22. During the year under report, 2,967 out of 20,567 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 773 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 3,064, 21,415 and 1,061 respectively in 1933. Of these 773 persons, nearly three-fourths, viz., 560, were contributed by the Northern Range, and the remaining 213 by the Southern Range. Poona District in the Southern Range, however, has returned the highest number of "Habitual offenders", viz., 135, for the year under report.

Gang Cases: Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

23. During the year under report, three fresh gang cases were taken up against none in the year before. Including the two cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was five, of which three ended in conviction, one was pending trial and one remained pending police enquiry at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 96, of whom 33 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and 63 were tried. Of the 63 tried, 19 were convicted and 44 were discharged, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 30·15 as against 75 per cent. in the year before.

Important Cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

24. Below are given brief accounts of a few important and interesting offences detected by the Police in the Districts and on Railways of the Presidency proper :—

(1) *Attempt at Arson and cheating in Ahmedabad City.*

This was a case in which an attempt on the part of the owner of a printing press to burn down his premises, and defraud an Insurance

Company, was frustrated by the prompt action of the City Crime Inspector. On information received the Press was raided by the Police on the night of the 7th October when it was discovered that the floor of the Press room was sprinkled with potassium chloride, in addition to which old rags soaked in kerosene oil and petrol were scattered about the room. In the middle was an ordinary alarm clock timed to go off at 3-45 a.m. A small glass pot containing sulphuric acid was attached to the alarm by a piece of wire in such a way that when the alarm went off the pot containing the acid would be upset on to the potassium chloride. The timely action of the Police in this case prevented the occurrence of a serious fire in the heart of the City. The accused, who had absconded, was arrested subsequently, and was under trial at the close of the year.

(2) *Theft from the Coaching Office at Victoria Terminus Station.*

The investigations arising out of the commission of this offence led to the arrest and subsequent conviction of an International thief. In this particular case the accused entered inside the I and II Class Coaching Office, and under the pretext of obtaining change for a currency note of Rs. 100 he managed to abstract 10 notes each of Rs. 100 from a bundle on a clerk's table. At the time all the clerks were busily engaged checking the day's takings. The loss was not noticed until some time after the accused's departure from the office.

There was no trace of the accused until some time afterwards when the Railway Police came to know that a similar offence had been committed at Karachi where an arrest had been made. This person was subsequently identified as the same person responsible for the theft at Victoria Terminus. He was convicted, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) *Bomb explosion in Poona City.*

In April 1934 a student of the Fergusson College, Poona, was riding a bicycle to the handle bar of which was attached a bag containing explosives. Shortly after entering the compound of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School in Poona City, the bag exploded, having, apparently, knocked against the handle bar of the bicycle. The student was detained by the School Authorities until the arrival of the Police, when it was discovered that the bag had contained a bomb. By piecing together fragments of letters torn up by the student after his detention by the School Authorities, it was possible to implicate another person of Poona. Both the accused were sent up for trial and convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment under the Explosive Substances Act.

(4) *Theft of jewellery, cash and currency notes valued at Rs.* 30,232 *from a passenger in a running train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.*

A Memon jeweller of Hyderabad (Deccan) was travelling in a III Class compartment to Wankaner. On changing into the metre gauge train

at Viramgam he took out a small bag from his trunk containing ornaments, cash, and currency notes to the value of over Rs. 30,000. Having foolishly displayed its contents he went to sleep with the bag under his pillow.

A fellow passenger, who was also an ex-convict, taking advantage of this opportunity, seized the bag from under the sleeper's pillow and jumped out of the running train.

The train was stopped, and the travelling duty Railway Police Constable went off in pursuit of the accused. Subsequently, on the arrival of a police party from Wadhwan, a vigilant search was conducted resulting in the discovery of the accused sorting out the property in a field near the Railway Line. The accused decamped leaving practically all the property behind which was recovered. The accused was arrested the next night from among a party of Sadhus who were entraining at Lilapur Station. It was found that the accused had only just been released from Muttra Jail where he had been confined for failing to furnish security under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. He had in his possession the jail release form, and was travelling on the ticket supplied by the jail authorities. He was sent up for trial and convicted.

The incredible stupidity on the part of the complainant made this offence an easy matter, and it was only due to the prompt action of the Police that practically all the stolen property was recovered.

(5) *A series of burglaries committed by a gang in the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.*

Since the year 1930 both the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts had been troubled with a series of burglaries in regard to which no clue could be obtained.

In one of the cases of Poona District which occurred in 1933 the property was traced to a Mang, who was in custody in the Ahmednagar District. This Mang having promised to assist the Police in the detection of offences committed by him and his gang in both the Districts was conditionally released with the sanction of Government and special police officers were appointed to investigate the several offences. Finally 23 cases were sent up for trial—14 from Poona and nine from Ahmednagar, and a special Magistrate was appointed to try the cases.

Of the 23 accused sent up for trial 21 were convicted. The rounding up of this dangerous gang of burglars should lead to a diminution in the number of burglaries in the Districts concerned.

(6) *Organized boycott by non-Brahmin cultivators against Brahmin Landlords in the Parner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.*

Economic conditions led to a dispute between the cultivators and Brahmin Landlords in Parner Taluka, which resulted in the situation assuming a serious aspect. The non-Brahmin cultivators organized themselves and boycotted the Landlords, with the result that six

or seven thousand acres of land remained uncultivated. Persons willing to cultivate for the Brahmin Landlords were terrorized, and ploughs were damaged, crops burnt and wells defiled. Substantive cases of arson and mischief could not be proved owing to lack of evidence from fear of the organization.

Finally, it was necessary to deal with the matter under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The collection of evidence in the circumstances was a difficult matter, but in the end the Police were successful in getting the leader, and thirteen others, bound over for two years. Since then the position has returned to normal, and no further trouble has been experienced.

(7) *Arms Act case against two persons in the Poona District.*

In October 1934 the car in which two persons were travelling to Satara broke down about 28 miles out of Poona. They camped on the spot for the night, and next morning went to a shop near the Toll Naka for some tea. A dispute arose regarding payment, resulting in a crowd collecting round the two persons. One of them whipped out a revolver which he passed to the other, and both retreated with the revolver pointed at the crowd.

Hearing of this the Head Constable of the Outpost hastened to the spot, attached the revolver with six rounds of ammunition, and arrested both the accused, one of whom is reported to be a known revolutionary. They were both convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act.

(8) *Murder of a Range Forester in the Thana District.*

The Forester of the Dolkhamb Range, along with a Forest Guard, left his Headquarters on the morning of the 21st May 1934, both going on different duties in different directions. The Forest Guard returned in the evening, but nothing was heard or seen of the Forester, and enquiries instituted by the Police and Forest Departments proved fruitless, until about 1½ months after the disappearance some charred human remains were found in a part of a Reserved Forest.

Subsequent investigation showed that the Forester was murdered in the Forest by three persons with whom he had an altercation over the subject of a fire which had been lighted in the Forest. Having slapped one of the accused, they beat him to death with sticks, and hid the body.

When enquiries were started, the accused removed the body elsewhere and burnt it.

The three accused were sent up for trial under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, but were convicted and sentenced under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.

(9) *Smart piece of detective work by a Head Constable of the Railway Police at Poona Station.*

In this case a Head Constable of the detective branch of the Railway Police while on duty at Poona Railway Station observed a passenger

accompanied by a coolie—the latter carrying a small box. Observing that the box seemed very heavy in spite of its small size, the suspicions of the Head Constable were aroused. The owner of the box and coolie were, therefore, stopped and enquiries made. On being opened the box was found to contain Rs. 1,000 in coins of various denominations, as well as ornaments worth Rs. 700. The owner at first gave no satisfactory explanation regarding his possession of this property, but finally admitted that it was stolen property in a case in the Bijapur District. Subsequent investigation led to the case being sent up in Bijapur and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

Civil Disobedience movement.

25. The movement, which had dwindled into a state of apathy at the close of the previous year, was practically dormant throughout the year under report. A few stray cases occurred in different districts more particularly in East Khandesh (39), followed by Surat (16), Belgaum (12) and Ratnagiri (10) districts, which do not call for any comment. The total number of cases thus registered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and the persons arrested during the year were 107 and 136 respectively against 661 and 1,449 in 1933. All the persons arrested were tried with the result that 133 were convicted, and three were discharged.

The additional police imposed in the Ankola and Kumta talukas of the Kanara district at the cost of the inhabitants were withdrawn with effect from the 1st March 1934 under the orders of Government. Order had been restored in the areas where the no-tax campaign had been in progress in the year before.

The observations of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, where the no-tax campaign was prominent in the past, are of interest. He writes :—

"Progress towards a normal state of affairs continued, and at the end of the year the situation is as peaceful as it is likely to be. The people as a whole have learnt their lesson, but undoubtedly some feeling of suppressed bitterness remains. This is fostered by Congressmen who found the district a happy hunting ground in the past, and who strived to maintain their popularity."

In connection with the want of effective co-operation by the Mysore State Police in respect of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, are also worth noting. He observes :—

"In 1933, 26 persons actively engaged in promoting the Civil Disobedience Movement in this (Kanara) District were believed to be in Mysore territory. Warrants for their arrest were issued by the District Magistrate, Kanara, and the Inspector General of Police, Mysore, was requested to do his utmost to effect the arrest of these persons. 21 of these absconders were subsequently arrested by the British Police, but the only result of the co-operation of the Mysore State Police in the matter was the arrest of only one absconder (Mangesh Hegde) by the Police of Sagar Taluka, Shimoga District, just before the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Jog (Mysore territory) in November 1934. I mention this to indicate that while the agreement of the State authorities to co-operate is a matter for appreciation, yet the practical results of such co-operation could undoubtedly be a little more real."

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency proper.

26. The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz. three Deputy Superintendents of Police, 10 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. A special temporary staff of one Inspector and six Head Constables sanctioned for the Political Branch in 1931 continued during the year.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 148 cases as compared with 218 in 1933. Of these 148 enquiries, 21 including two of the previous year were criminal, and 127 were of a political, quasi-political, confidential, and of a miscellaneous nature, as compared with 19 and 199 respectively out of 218 in the year previous. In all, 36 persons (including three from the previous year) concerned in criminal offences were dealt with, of whom 20 were convicted, 9 acquitted, 2 released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, two are pending with the Magistrates, one died, and cases against two persons were withdrawn. Requests for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department officers were refused in three cases during the year. In the case of all these requisitions, the deputation of an officer from the Criminal Investigation Department appeared unjustifiable owing to the comparative unimportance of the cases, and the unnecessary additional expense to Government involved.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the members of the Shorthand staff and of the Special Branch was 806 as compared with 489 in 1933. The number of such meetings and conferences attended by the Shorthand staff was much greater than that of the preceding year owing to the labour agitation prevailing in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, and also the fact that greater opportunity was given to the Criminal Investigation Department Reporters to attend each and every meeting—ordinary or important.

During the year, the Crime Branch prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* 56 Crime Records of inter-district and inter-provincial criminals, as compared with 34 in 1933. The grand total of such records up to the end of the year was 392. The Crime Records already published were kept up to date during the year by the publication of 54 addenda as against 75 in the year before.

As the practice of indiscriminate publication of photographs of all political deportees in the *Bombay Police Gazette* was found to be expensive and unnecessary the revised procedure of publishing in the *Police Gazette* the photographs of only those political deportees as are of real importance, introduced in the year before, according to the orders of Government, was continued in the year under report.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to do useful work during the year in advising and guiding the District Police. The introduction of one set of rules under the Act throughout the Presidency for controlling the registered population of all tribes has added considerably to the better and smoother working of the Act.

Below are the details of some of the more important criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(1) *Theft of Government Telegraph and Telephone wires in the Bombay Suburban District and Bombay City.*

In 1932, inquiries about this form of crime were made by a Criminal Investigation Department officer as a result of which such thefts temporarily ceased. A recrudescence followed after some months which seriously interrupted Telegraph and Telephone connections to the inconvenience of the Public as well as the Telegraph Department. As the measures of the local police proved ineffective, the enquiry was taken up by an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department at the request of the Post Master General. During the course of investigation, an individual of Bombay was caught red-handed with some stolen coils of wire; later another person was arrested for assisting in the disposal of the wire. Both were tried and convicted. The conviction of these two men had a deterrent effect on such thefts, and there has since been a lull in that respect.

(2) *Dacoities and other offences committed by the Kaikadi, Pamlor and Bestar Settlers of the Umedpur and Hotgi Settlements in the Sholapur District.*

In May 1934, three serious offences were committed in the District and Railway limits within a radius of 10 miles from Sholapur. The local Police attributed these crimes to some settlers who had absconded a few days earlier from the Sholapur Settlement. The inquiries made by a Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector who was first deputed showed that the absconding settlers had no hand in these crimes, but that the settlers actually in the Settlement were responsible for them. Thereupon, an Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed in addition to the Sub-Inspector, who after exhaustive enquiries found three separate gangs of Kaikadi and Bestar Settlers of Hotgi and Sholapur responsible for these offences with the connivance of some members of the staff. 23 persons were arrested, and five cases were sent up against them for trial in the Sessions Court, Sholapur, and ended in conviction. By the conviction of the members of the above gangs, a criminal association, which was responsible for a number of serious crimes committed during the last two years within a radius of 10 miles of Sholapur, was broken up.

(3) *Peoples' Co-operative Bank Defalcation case, Sholapur District.*

The records of the Peoples' Co-operative Bank, Pandharpur, were found by the Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, to be in a chaotic condition, and defalcations were suspected. At the initiative of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and the District Magistrate, Sholapur, an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department were deputed to take up the enquiries. During the course of the

investigation it was found that the Manager of the Bank, and the clerk, had absconded, and that these with some of the Directors had committed defalcations to the extent of approximately Rs. 15,000, and that the Manager and the Clerk had tampered with several Bank books, and falsified several account books. Both of these were eventually arrested, and sent up for trial along with one of the Directors. All were convicted in the lower Court, but in appeal to the High Court the Director was acquitted. Soon after these convictions, defalcations were made good by some others who had perhaps been unwittingly negligent in the discharge of their responsibilities; approximately Rs. 15,000 were recovered, and further prosecutions were dropped.

(4) *Defalcations in the Personal Property Department in charge of the Private Secretary to the Chief of Ramdurg.*

Under the orders of Government, about the month of October 1934, a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector and a Head Constable were deputed to inquire into the above case in which the private Secretary to the Chief of Ramdurg was alleged to have committed huge defalcations in the Chief's Personal Property Department. The private Secretary had been in charge of that office from 1925 to 1934, during which period he was also entrusted with the duty of lending money from the Personal Property Department on personal and gold securities to private individuals. With the aid of his clerks he had, from time to time, misapproprited amounts repaid by debtors in redemption of their ornaments to the extent of about Rs. 61,316. To cover up these defalcations account books had been falsified. As a result of the inquiries the accused surrendered property valued at Rs. 25,000; in addition to this, stolen property to the extent of Rs. 23,831-6-0 was also recovered. He was arrested, sent up for trial, and convicted under Sections 409 and 477 (*a*), Indian Penal Code. The two clerks being mere tools in the accused's hands were not sent up.

Counterfeit coins.

27. During the year, 9,228 (7,390 silver and 1,838 nickel) counterfeit coins, as against a total of 10,834 in the year before, were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below:—

	Silver.		Nickel.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
G. I. P. Railway	1,552	1,327	139	110
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Broad gauge ..	2,415	2,014	159	156
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Metre „ ..	1,396	956	276	175
M. & S. M. Railway	3,238	3,093	1,659	1,397
Total ..	8,601	7,390	2,233	1,838

The figures show an appreciable decrease in the number of counterfeit coins detected on the Railways which are, as usual, the favourite places for the disposal of such coins. The decrease is equally noticeable on all the Railways.

The question of counterfeit coins continued to receive special attention during the year. With the assistance of the Bombay City Police, there was unearthed a case which might be called a small mint at Surat. A set of five brothers, hailing originally from Kathiawar, had set up a regular business of making counterfeit coins in Surat and having them distributed in Bombay and Gujerat. A Criminal Investigation Department Inspector was deputed to investigate and co-ordinate the inquiries as a result of which six accused were sent up for trial, two of whom were convicted to various terms, and four were acquitted. During the course of this inquiry, it was disclosed that the chief accused in the case had purchased silver worth about Rs. 30,000 during the last three years, which, it was calculated, meant the making of about 60,000 false coins.

The unearthing of the so-called mint at Surat referred to above may possibly be responsible to a certain extent for the less number of counterfeit coins noticed in circulation on the Railways.

Reports received from districts show that prosecutions were undertaken in 25 cases during the year for the offence of counterfeiting, and for possession of implements for counterfeiting coins. Forty-seven persons in all were arrested of whom twenty-one were convicted, ten were discharged for want of evidence, and sixteen remained pending trial at the end of the year.

Sweated sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Forged currency notes. All the forged notes mentioned below were "Process made":—

Rs. 100 Notes.—In the Presidency proper (excluding Bombay City), two forged notes—each of Rs. 100—of WD/62 and S/84 series were impounded during the year as against one in the year before.

Rs. 50 Notes.—No forged note of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during the year under report, but one genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice during the year as against a similar one in the year before.

Rs. 10 Notes.—During the year 12 forged notes of Rs. 10 each of the series of L/1, F/96, D/20, K/16, J/4, H/23, J/27 and K/89 came to notice as against 32 in the year before.

Rs. 5 Notes.—Fifteen notes of Rs. 5 each were impounded during the year as against four in the year before. Of these 15 notes, 14 belong to N/4 series, and only one to B/30 series.

As a large number of forged notes of N/4 series appeared in Bombay City in the beginning of the year 1934, a Criminal Investigation Department officer was specially deputed to Bombay to assist the

City Police in tracing the culprits. As soon as the joint enquiries started, the circulation of these notes altogether stopped in Bombay City. The enquiries showed that the utterers are upcountry persons who have uttered these notes also in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The appearance of these notes in other provinces was carefully scrutinised throughout the year, but the culprits have not been traced.

Finger Print Bureaux : Presidency proper.

28. During the year under report the sanctioned strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux which was increased by three under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4947/3, dated the 12th July 1934, consisted of the following officers and staff :—

Poona Bureau.

1	Superintendent.
1	Senior Expert.
2	First Experts.
5	Second Experts.
5	Senior Searchers.
9	Junior Searchers.
Total .. 23	

Bombay Bureau.

1	Manager.
2	First Experts.
2	Second Experts.
2	Senior Searchers.
4	Junior Searchers.
Total .. 11	
Grand Total .. 34	

Poona Bureau.—At the commencement of the year, there were on record 120,738 Finger Impression slips. During the year 10,235 fresh slips were recorded, and 12,261 slips eliminated, thus leaving 118,712 slips on record at the end of the year. Of the 10,235 fresh slips received for record, 7,436 were from the districts and railways in the Presidency proper, 2,090 from Bombay City, 20 from Sind, 689 from Indian States and other Presidencies and Provinces. The total (10,235 slips) includes 38 slips of adolescents. The number of eliminated slips during the year, viz. 12,261, is almost double the number eliminated in the year before, viz. 6,177. The large increase is due to the fact that during the year under report, the slips of all gamblers convicted under the Gambling Act prior to October 1931, and with no other convictions to their credit up to the end of 1934, were eliminated.

The number of finger impression slips received during the year for search of previous convictions was 35,057 as against 34,446 in 1933.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 1,649 cases as against 2,111 in 1933. Of these, enhanced punishments were awarded in 817 cases as against 1,066 in 1933.

During the year under report the finger impression slips of 238 absconding criminal tribe members were received for record as against 242 in the preceding year, and the number of slips traced out of those recorded during the year and previously was 226. Intimations in respect of other absconders were received in 307 cases, those traced being 365, inclusive of those received during the previous year.

In 77 cases (48 civil and 29 criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished, the fees collected in civil cases amounting to Rs. 510 as against Rs. 610 in 1933. On 47 occasions experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts of Law as against 59 in 1933, the fees collected in civil cases amounting to Rs. 45 as against Rs. 90 in 1933.

Seven candidates from districts in the Presidency proper were trained as Chief Operators as against 12 in the previous year. In addition to this, five from Indian States (two from Bhavnagar and three from Kathiawar) were also trained.

In a case of theft in Belgaum Cantonment a print left on a cash box by the culprit was identified and, on the evidence of an expert before a Court Martial, the individual was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay Bureau.—The number of finger impression slips on record at the beginning of the year was 36,724. 2,421 fresh slips were recorded during the year, while 6,574 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 32,571 slips on record at the end of the year.

The finger impression slips received for tracing previous convictions numbered 21,556 as against 13,866 in 1933. Of these, 4,120 were traced, yielding a percentage of 19·11 slips traced to those searched as against 29·5 in 1933.

Written expert opinions were furnished in 44 cases against 63 in 1933, and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 430 as against Rs. 660 in the previous year. In 56 cases as against 81 in 1933 experts attended Courts for giving evidence.

During the year 14 policemen were trained as Operators for the Bombay City Police.

There is much more scope in Bombay City for practical work in discovering and tracing finger prints left at scenes of crime. During the year under report, 132 scenes of crime were visited by experts as against 125 in 1933. In addition, the investigating officers sent to the Bureau, in some 50 other cases, incriminating prints for development and search. Thus the Bureau actually handled 182 cases of prints from scenes of crime. It may be mentioned in connection with this that some executive officers of the Bombay City Police were instructed and trained by the Bureau staff in the work of looking for and developing such prints : but as a general rule, the executive officers deal at present with minor cases, and call for the Bureau experts in the more important cases.

Single Digit System.

The single digit system was commenced in the Bombay Bureau only towards the end of 1933. For the purpose of practical work, the development of this system is of primary importance. Up to the end of 1934, some 550 slips of men convicted for burglary and theft had been collected; out of these, the cards of 300 persons had been classified and filed in accordance with the system. Shortage of staff and pressure of work alone prevented greater progress. The success of the system, however, demands that further developments must be made.

Below are the details of five interesting cases detected in Bombay by the above mentioned system, which will illustrate, with interest, the utility and possibilities of this system, combined with practical work by the Bureau staff :—

I

Princess Street Crime Register No. 91.

On 4th March 1934, a jewellery shop was broken open, and property valued at Rs. 10,228 was stolen. The expert at his personal inspection noticed some finger impressions on the show case from which the property was stolen. They were developed and photographed, and on comparison found to be identical with the right and left thumb prints of a person who, along with some others, had been arrested on suspicion in the above case. He was convicted under Sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

II

Dongri Crime Register No. 189.

On 16th May 1934, property valued at Rs. 1,130 was stolen in a burglary. At his inspection of the scene of crime, the expert detected a portion of a foot impression on the top of a table : an examination of the print after being developed and photographed disclosed its identity with the left foot print of one of the 11 suspects whose foot impressions were received for comparison from the Police Station. At his trial the accused's plea of alibi was disbelieved by the Magistrate in view of the Finger Print Expert's evidence, and the case ended in the conviction of the accused under sections 454, 380, Indian Penal Code. In this case, though no stolen property was recovered, the identification by foot print was held to be sufficiently convincing.

III

Colaba Crime Register No. 109.

During May and June 1934, in one of the series of burglaries committed in the European locality in the jurisdiction of the Colaba Police Station by " pipe climbing ", the culprit, in a hurry to escape, left his electric

torch at the scene of the crime. As the torch bore some imprints, they were developed and photographed. A certain person was suspected, and his description was published in the Police Notice in order to warn other Police Station officers to keep a lookout for him, as a result of which the individual was arrested by the Maharbouri Police. On a comparison of his finger impression slip with the photograph of the chance print on the torch by the Finger Print Bureau, the photo print was found to be identical with his right thumb. On being tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, the accused was convicted.

IV

Princess Street Crime Register No. 280.

Between the 18th and the 19th July 1934, a watch dealer's premises were burgled, and property valued at Rs. 2,500 removed. The Finger Print Expert visiting the scene noticed some prints which were developed and photographed. On a comparison of these with the finger prints of some persons arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department in the investigation of the case, one of the former was found to be identical with the left little finger of one of the suspects. As a result, this individual and his associate were convicted under Sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code.

V

Colaba Crime Register No. 267.

On 26th November 1934, property was removed following the burglary of a flat. During the investigation, a clear foot print was noticed on the glass top of a lady's dressing table. On its being developed and photographed, its identity with the right foot print of a certain person was established. This individual admitted his guilt, was sent up for trial and convicted.

HANDWRITING BUREAU.

In the report for 1933 it was mentioned that this Bureau is in its infancy, having made a start only in June 1933. During the year under report, 677 documents involved in 50 cases were received for examination. Of these, 563 were from the Police and related to 36 cases while the remaining 114 involved in 14 cases were received from Courts.

Evidence in Courts was given by the Handwriting Expert in 21 police cases, 14 of which ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, and 3 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

The expert was required to give evidence in Court which occupied a total of 91 days during the whole year. This period was divided among all the 12 months of the year, the monthly time occupied by such evidence ranging from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 17 days.

In cases in which he gave evidence in courts, it is obviously difficult to assess the value of his evidence from the results of the cases, since, if the main evidence in a case was not sufficient, it is quite probable that the Expert's evidence alone would not have secured a conviction, the evidence being naturally of only a corroborative nature.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

29. In addition to the work of licensing and supervising public conveyances, and of escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 221,209 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,074 fires, destroyed 76,295 stray dogs, investigated 1,178 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as also 37,485 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 985 suicides, 5,007 accidents (1,017 on the Railways) and 530 suspicious or sudden deaths; 9 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

There has been a small increase of 2,586 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, viz., 218,623 in 1933 and 221,209 in the year under report. Analysing further the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, it is found that the increase is mainly due in respect of summonses and warrants in Police Cognizable cases.

The scheme for the transfer of the duty of the service of summonses in criminal cases to the village police in certain areas of the Presidency proper has been under consideration during the year. It is now practically complete, and will be forwarded to Government shortly for sanction. In the meanwhile revised rules relating to the service of such summonses through the agency of the village police have already been approved by Government. The scheme will be brought into force as soon as the areas concerned have been approved, and the reduction to be made in the strength of the District Police has been settled.

Public Motor traffic.

30. The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government Letter, No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix "D" of this report. Motor Traffic is still on the increase, and the remarks made in this paragraph of the Report for 1933 in regard to the strain on the resources of the Police Department still hold good.

The question of a special staff for employment in connection with supervision over motor traffic is one which is being included in the general Reorganization Scheme of the Police in the Presidency which will be submitted to Government as soon as possible.

From the reports of accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts it is noticed that during the year under report 112 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,388 persons received injuries in motor accidents, as against 124 and 1,427 respectively in 1933. The number of accidents has, however, risen from 1,047 in 1933 to 1,223 during the year under report.

31. (*a*) Out of 743 cases reported as serious the scenes of 676 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported rose slightly from 90·48 in 1933 to 90·98 in the year under report. The figures indicate that this important part of the duty of Gazetted Police Officers has been well carried out, and a high standard in this respect has been reached. Only 67 cases remained unvisited, and the reasons adduced for non-visitation were satisfactory.

(a) Personal visitation of serious crime.

(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district).

(*b*) The duty of personal investigation of a minimum of six important crimes a year by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district), who have not risen from the rank of Inspector, was on the whole adequately performed in the year under report, in accordance with rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In those cases in which the provisions of the Rule were not carried out, the reasons for non-performance were satisfactory. The following three officers are excluded from the latter category, as it should have been possible for them to have shown more activity than they did in complying with the Rule :—

Name of Officer.	Charge held.	Period for which the charge was held.		Number of important crimes investigated.
		From	To	
1. K. S. Pravinsinhji Vijaysinhji.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Western Division, East Khandesh.	18th June 1934.	16th December 1934.	One only.
2. Mr. J. Abernethy.	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Division, Dharwar.	1st January 1934	25th April 1934.	Three only.
		18th May 1934.	22nd November 1934.	
		Officiated as District Superintendent of Police from 26th April 1934 to 17th May 1934.		
3. Mr. J. R. Harris.	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Division, Belgaum.	1st January 1934	17th March 1934	None.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police, actually serving on the 31st December 1934 in the Presidency proper including Railways, stood at 63 while the sanctioned strength of (*a*) Officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and (*b*) men stood at (*a*) 714 and (*b*) 17,584

Statement "D"—Strength of Police.

respectively, as against 709 and 17,395 in the year before. The increase of five in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to—

(1) the reduction of one appointment of an Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, and

(2) the addition of six appointments of Sub-Inspectors of Police for Ahmedabad City.

The increase of 189 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to—

(1) the addition of the strength of 223 Head Constables and Constables sanctioned as under :—

	Head Constables.	Constables.	
(a) Armed	5	47	For Ahmedabad City.
Unarmed	73	97	
(b) Unarmed	..	1	For Panch Mahals District.
	78 *plus*	145 =223	

and

(2) the reduction of 34 men sanctioned as under :—

	Head Constables.	Constables	
Armed	1	22	Reduction in the strength of the Panch Mahals District.
Armed	2	6	Abolition of the Bank Guard in Surat.
Armed	3	....	Abolition of the posts of 3 motor drivers in the Surat District.
	6 *plus*	28 =34	

Net increase 189 (223—34).

Temporary police consisting of 79 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 694 in 1933. The decrease of 615 was chiefly due to further disbandment of men recruited in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency proper.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1934–35 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 97,56,152 as against Rs. 98,40,421 in 1933–34—a net decrease of Rs. 84,269. The main factors which contributed to the decrease are :—

(1) Further reduction in the strength of the temporary police establishment entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement,

(2) vacancies among the constabulary,

(3) observance of the strictest possible economy in expenditure.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper practically remained stationary as compared with that for the year before, as it only increased very slightly from Rs. 502-10-1 in 1933–34 to Rs. 502-15-3 in 1934–35. This small annual increase in cost, in spite of the increase in strength by a total of 195 officers and men, may be attributed to the exercise of the strictest possible economy under allowances, contingencies, etc., the large number of unfilled vacancies in the constabulary in certain districts, and also to no expenditure on rearmament which was incurred in certain districts in the year before.

The average cost per policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of the Bombay Presidency in 1933–34 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Burma	940	2	9
(2) Bengal	700	0	1
(3) Bihar and Orissa	574	9	10
(4) Madras	563	8	9
(5) Assam	541	7	10
(6) Punjab	515	6	6
(7) Central Provinces	506	8	5
(8) Bombay	502	10	1
(9) North-West Frontier Province	494	15	9
(10) United Provinces	432	14	7

Bombay stood last among the ten provinces in the year 1932–33. It has gone up during the year 1933–34 on account of decrease in the cost for United Provinces and North-West Frontier Province, and a slight increase in that for Bombay.

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1934 was Rs. 4,554-0-10.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

34. In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4·20 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·42 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·59 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 926 persons and 1·46 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1·53 square miles and 845 persons for the year 1934. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the police force.

Inspection of Police stations and outposts.

35. Out of 349 Police Stations and 369 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 346 Police Stations and 363 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The reasons for not inspecting three Police Stations and six Outposts have been scrutinised, and found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police inspected the following offices during the year :—

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
(*a*) Correspondence Branch	12	10	22
(*b*) Accounts Branch	12	10	22
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers and Assistant Superintendents of Police.	1	11	12
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Headquarters	20	16	36
Police Outposts	4	*Nil*	4
Police Prosecutors' offices	3	....	3
Total ..	52	47	99

During the year Mr. D. Healy visited Sholapur and Bombay, and I visited Karachi, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Bombay, Belgaum, Karwar, Dharwar, Bandra, Andheri, New Delhi, Nasik, the Police Training School, Dhulia and Jalgaon for inspection and other duties.

Statement 'E'— Armament.

36. During the year under report, three hundred and fifty-six ·410 bore new muskets were purchased from the Kirkee Arsenal as the last instalment towards the completion of the rearmament of the Police Force in the Presidency proper, sanctioned by the Government of India in replacement of the ·476 bore muskets.

Another change effected in the year was the reconstitution of the Rifle Squads armed with ·303 rifles. The Rifle Squads which existed before in each district were concentrated at selected centres, with a strength of six Head Constables and 30 Constables (armed), in each of the districts mentioned below :—

Ahmedabad,
Kaira,
Panch Mahals,
West Khandesh,
Nasik,
Satara,
Sholapur,
Dharwar,
Ratnagiri.

This resulted in the reduction in the number of ·303 rifles in charge of the Police to the extent of 681, which number was returned to the Kirkee Arsenal.

37. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 408 against 469 in 1933. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·28 during the year as against 2·64 in 1933. Of the total punishments inflicted, 395 were departmental and 13 judicial, as against 455 and 14 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range, the total number of punishments inflicted was 235 while in the Southern Range it was 173. The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were the B.B. & C.I. Railway (4·81) and Kolaba (·66) respectively, the former maintaining its position of 1933 in respect of the highest percentage. Extra drill was awarded in 996 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,002 in 1933. These punishments are not included in Statement " E ".

Punishments.

38. The M.B.E., I.S.O., King's Police Medal, Indian Police Medal, and Indian titles were conferred on the officers and men named below :—

Rewards.

M.B.E:

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mahmud Shah, I.P., Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Mr. John D'Silva, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired).

I.S.O.

Mr. Mohandas Kahandas Dalal, Head Clerk to District Superintendent of Police.

The King's Police Medal.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Bar-at-Law, I.P., Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. I. E. Mills, Inspector of Police, (For conspicuous gallantry—entitled to Special Allowance).

The Indian Police Medal.

Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Alliarkhan U. Pathan, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Mr. R. K. Pai, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Mr. N. B. Mali, Officiating Inspector of Police.

Mr. B. V. Thorat, Officiating Inspector of Police.

Mr. Gangaram A. Dalvi, Sub-Inspector of Police, Headquarters.

Pritamsinhji Sardarsinhji, Officiating Head Constable,

Maganji Gulabji, Constable,

Sana Jiwa, Constable.

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Sahib H. I. Rawal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib.

Mr. Mahammad Yaqub Umarkhan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Lalkhan Gulabkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police (Retired).

Rao Sahib.

Mr. Ganpat Shankar Talang, Police Prosecutor (Retired).

Recognition of rescue work of a Police Constable by the Royal Humane Society.

Constable Vajising Vakhtuji of the Ahmedabad District Police was awarded a testimonial on Vellum by the Royal Humane Society in the year under report for his gallantry in saving the life of a mill-hand in the following circumstances :—

At about 12 noon on the 19th October 1933, a mill-hand, and his wife, were washing clothes on the bank of the river Sabarmati. One of his wife's garments was carried away by the stream, and the man went in to retrieve it, though he was unable to swim. He was carried away by the current when Constable Vajising, hearing an alarm, plunged into the river and rescued the man when he was in 15 feet of water about 40 yards from the shore.

The number of rewards by Good Service Tickets and money rewards was 9,026 during the year under report as against 7,479 in 1933.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1934–35 was Rs. 31,584 as against Rs. 33,541 in 1933–34.

Education.

39. In an actual strength of 643 officers and 17,262 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 643 and 12,730 respectively against 633 and 12,355 in 1933. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 73·36 in 1933 to 74·68 in the year under report.

The primary schools established at certain Headquarters, viz. Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Resignations.

40. During the year there was a slight rise in the number of resignations which increased from 131 in 1933 to 136.

The figures of resignations during the quinquennium were :—

1930	..	..	..	..	234
1931	..	..	..	..	172
1932	..	..	..	..	143
1933	..	..	..	..	131
1934	..	..	..	..	136

Resignations have been decreasing steadily in recent years, and going back still further it is found that in 1925 the number of resignations totalled 390, practically three times the number recorded in the year under report.

Vacancies and recruiting.

41. The number of vacancies declined from 401 in 1933 to 393 in the year under report. The largest number of vacancies was in the Ahmedabad District (52) followed by Broach (35), West Khandesh and Satara each (31). There were 1,160 enlistments during the year 1934 as against 1,047 in 1933. The number of casualties in the force, inclusive of deaths, dropped from 1,098 in 1933 to 1,018 in the year under report. Of these, 562, or a percentage of 55·20 of the total casualties, retired on pension or gratuity against 637 or a percentage of 58·01 in 1933.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 49 men of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year under report.

Recruitment, on the whole, presents no difficulties, except in parts of Gujerat. In Broach, for example, recruits have to be obtained from outside the District, and the standard is low, while in the Kaira District difficulty is experienced in obtaining local recruits up to the required physical standard.

Outside Gujerat no difficulty is felt, and in many cases candidates with superior educational qualifications present themselves for enlistment.

Health.

42. The health statistics for the year under report when compared with those for 1933 show that there was improvement in twelve districts, and deterioration in the remaining ten. The increase of sickness was prominent in Nasik, Thana, Broach and Kaira districts, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 83·24, 157·81, 73·15 and 58·85 respectively against 61·99, 136·95, 55·60 and 41·36 respectively in the year before. Though an improvement is recorded in the following percentages of the three districts of Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum, in which marked increase of sickness was commented on in the report for 1933, the figures still remain at a high level :—

	Percentage of sickness in		
	1932	1933	1934
Dharwar	94·08	182·10	101·13
Kanara	294·15	352·66	292·73
Belgaum	61·51	87·46	75·98

The highest percentage of sickness was again in the same six districts as in 1933, viz. Kanara (292·73), followed by Sholapur (163·06), Thana

(157·81), Ratnagiri (126·52), Kolaba (126·46) and Dharwar (101·13). The prevalence of malaria due to unseasonable and also heavy rains in some districts was largely responsible for a large amount of sickness, while the inadequate and unsuitable housing arrangements for the constabulary in many places is not conducive to the good health of the Force.

Escapes and recaptures.

43. During the year under report 53 persons escaped, 13 from jails and lock-ups, 35 from police custody, and 5 from the custody of the Village Police as against a total of 71 in the year before. Of the 53 persons who escaped, 47 were recaptured, and the remaining 6 were at large at the end of the year.

The decrease in the number of escapes from Police custody is a satisfactory feature, and would seem to be due to sterner disciplinary measures being taken against the persons at fault in such cases.

Supply.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,27,260 was spent during the financial year 1934–35 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper as against Rs. 2,17,568 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 9,692 only.

Inspection of shops dealing in (1) Arms and Ammunition, and (2) Explosives.

45. During the year under report the number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 218, and of these 193 were inspected by Gazetted Police officers. The shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses) numbered 1,121 during the year, out of which 908 were inspected by Gazetted officers.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

46. The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors was 3,898 against 4,225 in 1933. The decrease of 327 cases is largely due to the comparatively smaller number of cases arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement, viz. 107, as against 661 in the year before. Convictions were obtained in 3,278 cases as against 3,514 in the year before, yielding a percentage of 84·09 against 83·13 in 1933. The percentages of convictions obtained during the quinquennium were :—

1930	74·08
1931	79·87
1932	85·87
1933	83·13
1934	84·09

The results in the year under report while indicating an improvement over those of the year before are perhaps more satisfactory when it is considered that only 107 Civil Disobedience Movement cases were conducted in 1934 against 661 in 1933, and a still larger number in 1932—convictions in these cases being almost cent per cent. The highest percentage was secured by the Surat District (94·17) followed by Panch

Mahals (91·66), East Khandesh (90·68), Ahmednagar (89·39), B. B. & C. I. Railway (87·84) and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (87·69).

Head Constables conducted 7,662 cases against 7,622 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 6,780 or 88·48 per cent. against 6,629 or 86·97 in the previous year.

Drill.

47. The Deputy Inspector General's remarks at his inspections during the year showed that on the whole the standard of drill in the Northern Range was good. In his annual review he remarks as under :—

"At all the Headquarters which I inspected during the year under report, I have found a high standard of efficiency and in some cases an improvement. In all cases I have found an improvement in methods of selecting and training recruits—matters to which I have given particular attention."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

"A marked improvement has been effected in drill, and it may be said without hesitation that a highly satisfactory all round standard has been maintained."

In the course of my own tour of Inspection I was particularly struck by the extremely smart appearance of the men on parade, and the excellent general standard of drill displayed.

More attention has been paid to the physical development and training of the men as evidenced by the creditable displays witnessed by me in various Districts. Physical training, in a modified form, is now being extended to the Police stationed in the Talukas in many Districts.

The new system of Lathi and Baton Drill was introduced during the year.

Musketry.

48. In all the nine districts at the Headquarters of which the Rifle Squads have been concentrated, the men, including those of the Mounted Police who numbered 30 in Ahmedabad, 7 in Poona and 10 in Surat, are all armed with the ·303 rifle, and they were put through the course according to the revised rules introduced with effect from the beginning of the previous year. Of the total number of 371 men thus put through the course, 365 completed all the seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting, of whom 310 qualified as marksmen, as compared with 954, 940 and 785 respectively in 1933. The large reduction in these figures as compared with those of the previous year is due to the reduction in the number of men forming the Rifle Squads, stationed at selected centres in the Presidency proper, as already referred to in paragraph 36 of this Report. The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength put through the course during the year under report was 83·55 as against 82·28 in the year before. The improvement in the results, though slight, shows that the standard of the previous year has been well maintained. It would seem that such a high percentage of marksmen denotes a too easy classification test. To remedy this, orders have been issued modifying the scoring in certain practices, which orders will come into force with effect from 1935. Due to the abolition of so many District Rifle Squads, an examination of the results will be of no value this year. It will suffice to say that Ahmedabad has maintained its position at the top of the list. A Head Constable

of the Ahmedabad district was the best shot in the Presidency proper, having scored 138 points out of a maximum of 141, and won the highest prize and a gold badge.

In regard to the ordinary Armed Police these were all armed with ·410 muskets, with the exception of the Kaira District, where the re-armament was not completed till late in the year. In consequence of this the men of this District had to complete their practices with the old ·476 muskets.

Of the 6,502 men of the ordinary armed police of all districts who were put through the course of musketry shooting with the ·410 muskets (with the exception of Kaira where they were put through the course with ·476 muskets), 6,178 completed the full course of practices and 3,458 qualified as marksmen, as against 6,451, 6,123 and 2,543 respectively in 1933. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year.

Prior to the year under report, prizes from the Presidency grant at my disposal were confined to the men armed with ·303 rifle, the ordinary armed police being given prizes by the District Superintendents of Police from the district grants. During the year under report, however, owing to the reduction in the number of men forming the Rifle Squads who alone are armed, along with 47 men of the Mounted Police, with ·303 Rifle, the Presidency grant for rewards to good marksmen at my disposal was utilised in awarding prizes to the best marksmen among those armed with both ·303 Rifles and ·410 Muskets. A Head Constable of the Poona district was the best shot among the ordinary armed police, having scored the maximum number of 120 points, and won the highest prize and a gold badge.

The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength was 53·18 during the year as against 41·65 in the previous year—a very distinct improvement over the figure for the previous year.

In the Presidency proper 650 officers were armed with revolvers, and 577 of these completed the full course of practices by the sense of direction theory of whom 164 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures for the year 1933 were 639, 549 and 128 respectively. The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength was 25·23 as against 20·03 in 1933, indicating an improvement. In the year under review, two officers, viz. the Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad District, and one Police Inspector in the Panch Mahals District, scored the maximum number of points obtainable.

Buildings.

49. During the financial year 1934-35, an allotment of Rs. 22,100 was sanctioned under "Major Works" for the commencement of the construction of additional quarters for the Headquarters Police at Sholapur for—

1 European Headquarters Inspector,
1 Head Constable, I Grade,
2 Head Constables, II Grade,
16 Head Constables, III Grade and IV Grade,
150 Constables, and
a godown for storing the kit of 22 men.

The total estimated cost of this work amounts to Rs. 1,88,000. The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 43,000 as against Rs. 47,500 in the year 1933–34, and that for "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 25,000 as against the same amount in the year 1933–34.

The amount sanctioned under "Minor Works" only admits of the financing of works of extreme urgency, and many important schemes have to remain in abeyance for want of Funds. This matter was referred to in the Report for 1933, but it is again necessary to urge for the more liberal provision of funds under this Head to carry out the large number of pending projects.

In regard to "Major Works" the urgent necessity of building more Headquarters Police Lines at Sholapur has been recognized by Government and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the work is now in progress. The next most important work to be undertaken is the rebuilding of the Headquarters Police Lines at Thana. These Lines, condemned many years ago, are gradually falling to pieces. It is essential that the financing of this project be undertaken with the least possible delay.

The construction of Lines for housing the Headquarters Police of the Bombay Suburban District is also a matter which must receive the early attention of Government. A very large sum is now spent in hiring accommodation for the men in Chawls which is an unsatisfactory arrangement.

It is unnecessary in this report to mention the many other schemes which await to be financed. The question of the revision of standard type designs for the quarters of Police Officers and men has still not been decided by Government. It would seem necessary for an early decision to be reached in this matter.

Village Police.

50. The village police rendered special assistance in 415 cases during the year under report, as against 245 cases in the previous year. 334 village policemen were rewarded as against 309 in 1933. Of these 150 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service Tickets and commendatory certificates, two by the grant of swords, and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,772. On the other hand 543 village police were reported for neglect of duty of whom 524 were punished departmentally as against 554 and 536 respectively in 1933. 47 village police who were concerned in the commission of cognizable crime were prosecuted with the result that 23 were convicted.

All Gazetted Police Officers, in the course of their tours, pay particular attention to interviewing Police Patels, and instructing them in their duties in regard to the prevention and detection of crime. In fact this forms part of the duties to be performed at the inspection of every Police Station and Outpost. Every effort is made by the District Police to secure the efficient performance of their duties by Police Patels.

The circumstances which have necessitated the withdrawal of the District Police, to a large extent, from rural areas have been mentioned in last year's report. It is clear that the tendency of such a policy—governed by financial considerations—must be to alienate the District Police from contact with the rural population. This would be counteracted to a certain extent if an efficient Village Police organization were in existence.

The Bombay Village Police Act provides an organization for the policing of rural areas, but little has been done to bring that organization into any state approaching efficiency. It is admitted that any steps taken to achieve this object would mean a heavy recurring expenditure. The District and Village Police have always worked, more or less, as separate organizations, the former having no control over the latter, though under Section IV of the Village Police Act such powers of control can be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police. In practice the Village Police are under the control of the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer who has powers of appointment, punishment, and is responsible for the organization of the Force. A transfer of powers in this respect to the District Superintendent of Police would probably secure better co-ordination between the two Forces, and a resulting improvement in the efficiency of the Village Police.

Incidents of note.

51. *General Mill Strike at Sholapur.*—This strike—a record for Sholapur as regards duration—extended over a period of nearly three months, viz. from the 15th February to the 13th May 1934. It involved five mills, and on the 23rd February 14,551 men were out on strike. The immediate cause was a reduction of 12½ per cent. cut in wages. The strikers received every encouragement from certain labour leaders, and this, undoubtedly, was responsible for the prolongation of the strike.

Large contingents of Armed Police from other Districts had to be drafted into Sholapur to supplement the strength of the Sholapur Police, which, alone, was unable to compete with the situation. By the 12th May the number of strikers had dwindled down to 723, and from the 14th May onwards all the Mills were working at practically full strength. The maintenance of peace and order during the period of the strike entailed the performance of arduous duties by the Police concerned; and it is satisfactory to note that no serious disturbance occurred during the course of the strike.

Assistance to Bombay City Police in connection with Mill Strikes.—A force of 500 Armed Police, with a few Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, was detailed for duty in Bombay, from the District Police, in connection with the Mill strikes in that city from April to June 1934.

Depressed Class Movement in Nasik City.—The announced intention of the depressed classes to take part in the drawing of the "Rath" (chariot) in the Rath procession in Nasik City on the 26th March 1934 led to the issue of orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, prohibiting the procession. An attempt was made to defy this order, and some idols were brought out of the Kala

Ram Temple preparatory to placing them in the chariot. Prompt Police action frustrated this attempt, as well as another endeavour made by a large crowd of women to pull the chariot.

Eventually it became necessary to disperse a crowd of 10,000 people which had collected, and had started stoning the Police. Several arrests were made, but cases were subsequently withdrawn under the orders of the District Magistrate.

Communal trouble in Hubli Town, Dharwar District.—On the 26th April the playing of music in two temples aroused the anger of some of the unruly members of the local Muhammadan community who assembled outside the temples, and assumed an aggressive attitude. Prompt Police action, combined with tactful handling of the situation, prevented what might have been a serious disturbance. Twenty persons were arrested and successfully prosecuted.

Loss of life owing to the capsizing of a Ferry Boat in the Krishna River, Belgaum District.—A regrettable accident occurred on the 21st September 1934 in which a ferry boat, owing to its dilapidated condition and faulty management by the crew, capsized in the Krishna River. Of the 216 passengers 112—mostly women—were drowned. In this connection five persons were arrested, and were still under trial at the close of the year.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. The School, as usual, reopened after the December vacation on the 4th January 1934. Mr. H. B. Kidd was the Principal of the School from the beginning of the year up to the 8th February 1934, when he handed over charge to Mr. H. G. Lang, who continued as the Principal from the 9th February till the end of the year.

During the year the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates shown against them :—

(1) Mr. V. G. Kànetkár	..	30th January 1934.
(2) Mr. G. C. Ryan	..	23rd November 1934 (afternoon).

No directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the School during the year under review.

The following State candidates joined the School on the dates mentioned against them for undergoing training in the course prescribed for Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

(1) Mr. M. G. Kale (Sangli State)	..	4th July 1934.
(2) Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Talpur (Khairpur State)	..	5th December 1934.
(3) Mr. Mahendrasinhji Gagubha Jadeja (Rajkot State)	..	5th December 1934.

No. (1) Mr. Kale left the School on the 30th November 1934 after completing an abridged course.

Thirty students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's Course in January 1934, and twenty-seven for the subsequent course in July 1934.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1934, out of 23 students who appeared, all passed successfully (five with honours).

Out of the 28 students who appeared at the second final examination, which took place in November 1934, all passed successfully (17 with honours).

The general health of the School was satisfactory throughout the year. Though cholera of a virulent type broke out in Nasik City during the first half of the year, no case occurred at the School, all officers and students having been inoculated. There were some cases of malaria during the latter half of the year. An unfortunate fatal accident, the only one of its kind since the commencement of the School, occurred during the year under report in which a student in the Final Term sustained injuries by a fall from the horse he was riding when engaged in carrying out the normal morning riding programme. He died on the 23rd July 1934 in spite of immediate medical aid and treatment being given. The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

I visited and inspected the School from the 3rd December 1934 to the 6th December 1934, and distributed prizes to the successful students on the 4th December 1934.

Messrs. Kidd and Lang, ably assisted by Mr. Phadke and other members of the staff of instructors, maintained an efficient standard of work throughout the year.

Administrative changes.

53. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Opening of an Outpost at Palkhana in Bhiwandi Taluka of the Thana District ;

(2) Opening of the Police Stations (*i*) Poona Civil Lines and (*ii*) Poona Military Lines, consequent on the splitting up of the Poona Cantonment Police Station referred to under item (7) of paragraph 53 of the report for 1933 ;

(3) Abolition of the Outpost at Shivapur in Haveli Taluka of the Poona District ;

(4) Conversion of the Road Patrol at Uruli in Haveli Taluka in the Poona District into an Outpost ;

(5) Conversion of the Police Chowky at Sabarmati, under Madhavpura Police Station of the Ahmedabad District, into an Outpost ;

(6) Panch Mahals District Police charge, which was treated as a separate district temporarily, was retained permanently as a separate Police charge under the control of an Additional Superintendent of Police.

54. During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,872 was afforded to 51 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows' Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 2,468 to 58 families in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

1,053 officers and men and five clerks joined the General Provident Fund, and 235 officers and men and five clerks took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 559 policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 500 in 1933.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in the various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

55. (*a*) The urgent need for providing the Police with reasonably comfortable housing accommodation has been repeatedly emphasized in the past, but there is little hope of achieving this object unless more liberal consideration is given to the financing of pending major works, and the grant under "Minor Works" is restored to its former level.

Needs of the Department.

(*b*) The opening of a Branch for the training of Head Constables at the Police Training School, Nasik, which was mentioned in last year's report as one of the urgent needs of the Department, has since been sanctioned by Government to be brought into force with effect from the 1st July 1935.

(*c*) In regard to the proposed scheme, mentioned in the last year's report, for the systematic training of all Police recruits, a Committee, presided over by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, was appointed by me to go into the whole question. The deliberations and conclusions arrived at by this Committee are now under consideration, and the scheme will be incorporated in the general Re-organization Scheme for the whole Presidency which is now under preparation.

(*d*) The continued expansion of Ahmedabad City, and its importance as an industrial centre, will, undoubtedly, necessitate, sooner or later, the division of Ahmedabad into two charges. There is sufficient work in Ahmedabad City and its suburbs to keep one Superintendent of Police fully employed, without the extra burden of supervising the work of a large and criminal district. The same argument, to a lesser extent, applies to Poona.

(*e*) The re-organization of the whole Force of the Presidency with a view to bring it into line with modern conditions is under preparation, and will be submitted to Government as soon as possible. In a work of this magnitude thorough investigation is essential, and it will still be some time before the scheme is complete. Urgent necessities such as provision of more motor transport for Police purposes and mobile patrols to deal with the ever increasing motor traffic will be included in the scheme.

56. The Civil Disobedience Movement which collapsed in 1933 was practically non-existent in the year under report.

Salient features.

The gradual return of the Police to their normal duties after the collapse of the movement in 1933 is reflected in the improved crime results.

The year under report showed a decrease in total reported crime, while under serious crime there was a large drop in robberies, and to a smaller extent under dacoities, and attempts at murder. Thefts (including cattle thefts) also recorded an appreciable decrease.

Against this there has been an increase under house-breakings which, however, are considerably below the average of the previous five years. This is compensated for to a certain extent by improved detection under this head, the percentage of detection being the best on record for the last five years. Taking crime as a whole there has been a slight improvement in detection. The percentage of recovery of stolen property has improved in spite of more property being stolen in the year under review. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has increased, as also the amount of non-cognizable crime, which latter fact has been referred to in paragraph 17 of this report.

In regard to the work of the Police in general it may be said that their efficiency has been well maintained, and that they have carried out their onerous and often irksome duties with their customary loyalty and devotion to duty.

Concluding remarks.

57. During the year two Indian Police Officers and four officers of the Bombay Provincial Police Service retired. One officer of the Provincial Service also died.

Two recruits were appointed to the Indian Police, and none to the Bombay Provincial Police Service.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, in singling out officers for special mention states :—

".....I think, however, the following officers are worthy of special mention for their industry, their initiative, promptitude and success :—

Superintendents of Police.

Messrs. A. W. Pryde, N. M. Kamte, W. E. Sutton and Rao Bahadur T. D. Waswani.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Messrs. M. M. Chudasama, G. W. Khot and E. M. O'Flynn.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Khan Sahib D. A. Laher and Mr. M. V. Nabar."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, has remarked in this connection :—

"I am happy to be able to say that a very creditable standard of administration was maintained by the Superintendents of Police, all of whom worked loyally, conscientiously and well. It is difficult for me to make a choice, but I think I ought to make special mention of Mr. F. W. O'Gorman for his untiring energy and personal attention to duty in Poona, Mr. Moss for his exertions in the Sholapur Mill Strike, and Mr. M. O'Gorman, whose retirement is a great loss to Government, for another year's successful work in Satara. * * * * * * * *

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police I would particularly mention the following :—

Messrs. Condon and Brown of Poona, Khan Sahib Sadri of Sholapur, Mr. Chinmulgund of Dharwar, Mr. Baldwin of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways and Rao Sahib Ghorpade of Belgaum."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, remarks :—

" For assistance and good work throughout the year in their respective spheres of duty mention must be made of Rao Sahib B. V. Kelkar (Criminal Tribes Branch), Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E. (Special Branch), and Mr. N. G. Joshi (Criminal Intelligence Branch)."

I have no hesitation in endorsing the commendatory remarks on the abovementioned officers.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

" The crime statistics showed that the Police Administration in the Northern Division as a whole is apparently improving and the year was marked by a considerable decrease under all important heads, viz. (1) Reported, (2) Serious, (3) Excluded and (4) True crime disposed of. The Commissioner endorses with pleasure the views of the Deputy Inspector-General regarding the good work of the Police Force in general in all districts except Broach during the year, and of the officers particularly mentioned by him."

The exclusion of Broach from the general praise awarded to other districts is due to the poor results—compared with other districts—in the percentage of accused convicted to those sent up for trial, and also to the rise in percentage of undetected crime. This is a matter which will receive further consideration.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

" The Commissioner toured in all the districts of the Division (excluding Bombay Suburban District) and visited a large number of Police Stations to check delay in disposal of cases and ascertain the adequacy of the Police to deal with crime. The vast majority of Sub-Inspectors are now lightly worked. It does not follow, however, that their number can be reduced."

I regret that I am unable to endorse the view expressed by the Commissioner, Central Division, in regard to Sub-Inspectors being lightly worked, especially in the Central Division which comprises so many criminal districts. Naturally they are having an easier time now compared to the period during which the Civil Disobedience Campaign was in progress. Apart from crime work, however, they have a large number of miscellaneous duties to perform.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

" Discipline has been well maintained throughout and the morale of the Force continued to be good. I have been most favourably impressed by the demeanour and discipline of both officers and men, both armed and unarmed, in all districts."

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath worked as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. He carried out his arduous and difficult duties with exceptionable ability, and was of the greatest assistance to me.

Mr. D. F. P. Reid capably filled the appointment of Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, up to the 30th November 1934, when he proceeded on leave. He performed the duties pertaining to that

appointment in an able and zealous manner. He was succeeded by Mr. F. E. Sharp.

Mr. Holland, who proceeded on leave from the 5th May 1934, was succeeded in the Northern Range by Mr. P. M. Stewart, while in the Southern Range Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., worked throughout the year and administered his charge in a sound and capable manner.

Lastly, I must express my appreciation of the good work done by my office staff. Under the able control of the Office Superintendent—Khan Bahadur Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin—whose assistance, as usual, was of the greatest value, Rao Sahib Betrabet, the Head Clerk, and the Heads of Branches, a high standard of efficiency was maintained throughout the year.

E. E. TURNER,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

APPENDIX 'A' (Referred to in paragraph 5).

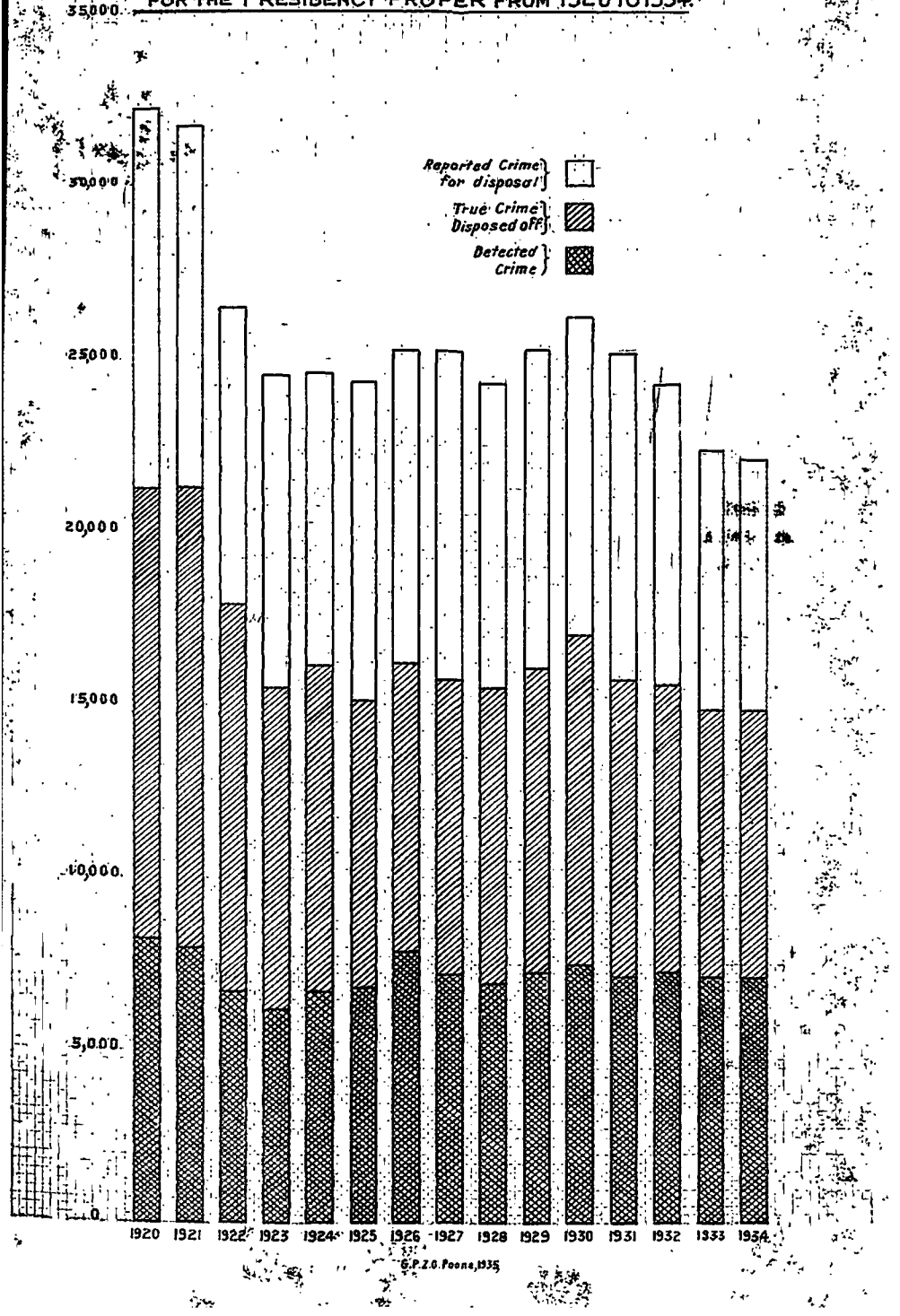
Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1934.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1934. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1934	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1934	Dacoities, 1934	Robberies, 1934	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, 1934	Thefts (including cattle thefts), 1934	Cases of receiving stolen property, 1934	Total serious crime, 1934	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·38	·02	·02	·01	·01	·27	·39	·03	·78	
2. Broach	·95	·02	·01	·02	·01	·27	·21	·02	·60	
3. Kaira	1·40	·04	·01	·02	·03	·34	·42	·01	·89	
4. Panch Mahals	1·13	·03	·01	·004	·03	·30	·30	·05	·74	
5. Surat	·80	·008	·007	·001	·01	·23	·23	·01	·51	
6. Thana	1·33	·02	·009	·003	·01	·40	·39	·02	·88	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	3·96	·02	·03	·005	·03	·98	1·64	·01	2·74	
8. Ahmednagar	·67	·01	·04	·05	·02	·22	·23	·01	·51	
9. East Khandesh	1·14	·01	·005	·02	·04	·42	·38	·02	·92	
10. West Khandesh	·93	·03	·007	·01	·03	·27	·32	·01	·69	
11. Nasik	1·50	·01	·002	·002	·04	·49	·57	·02	1·15	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·27	·02	·01	·01	·02	·35	·48	·02	·89	
12. Poona	1·46	·01	·006	·01	·03	·36	·63	·03	1·10	
13. Satara	·68	·01	·005	·004	·01	·17	·25	·01	·48	
14. Sholapur	1·32	·01	·009	·01	·05	·31	·51	·01	·94	
15. Belgaum	·83	·04	·009	·01	·01	·20	·24	·01	·53	
16. Bijapur	·61	·01	·01	·004	·02	·19	·16	·01	·42	
17. Dharwar	1·06	·03	·007	·005	·03	·32	·35	·03	·80	
18. Kanara	·83	·01	·007	·007	·02	·21	·38	·004	·65	
19. Kolaba	·54	·01	·007	...	·01	·12	·20	·003	·37	
20. Ratnagiri	·32	·003	·001	·0007	·007	·08	·13	·002	·23	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·94	·02	·006	·007	·02	·23	·38	·01	·69	
Total, for the Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·10	·02	·008	·008	·02	·29	·40	·02	·79	

Appendix 'B' referred to in para 10.

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C (CLASSES I TO V)

FOR THE PRESIDENCY PROPER FROM 1920 TO 1934.



G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1935

APPENDIX 'C' (Referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range	1933	1,196	739	466	...	273	219	75·64
	1934	907	578	449	...	129	176	79·28
Southern Range	1933	1,057	597	434	...	163	219	71·24
	1934	1,029	559	424	...	135	307	77·42
Total	1933	2,253	1,336	900	...	436	438	73·61
	1934	1,936	1,137	873	...	264	485	78·35

APPENDIX 'D' (Referred to in paragraph 30).

Statement showing the statistics regarding the Motor Vehicles for the year 1934.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	452	1,716	408	3,390	163	278	246	544
Broach ...	18	127	15	145	17	11	9	33
Kaira ...	30	282	80	390	98	146	102	176
Panch Mahals ...	16	95	36	177	40	42	42	56
Surat ...	110	712	115	923	151	121	108	274
Thana ...	59	315	16	360	88	180	63	263
Bombay Suburban District.	194	1,069	193	515	234	40	189	157
Ahmednagar ...	67	411	135	670	113	183	130	244
East Khandesh ...	32	402	85	614	109	246	117	303
West Khandesh ...	45	367	60	505	67	210	53	264
Nasik ...	98	578	129	852	142	273	185	354
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range.	1,121	6,074	1,372	8,641	1,227	1,730	1,244	2,678
Poona ...	441	2,173	807	2,930	348	310	337	462
Satara ...	86	361	71	547	168	312	189	376
Sholapur ...	96	453	104	634	68	156	115	198
Belgaum ...	173	650	169	950	300	339	305	453
Bijapur ...	50	117	42	333	50	128	51	195
Dharwar ...	68	462	30	855	78	170	50	345
Kanara ...	10	175	44	365	44	108	43	199
Kolaba ...	43	213	54	346	101	114	90	159
Ratnagiri ...	33	237	37	404	68	160	89	236
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Range.	1,000	4,846	1,358	7,514	1,225	1,797	1,269	2,623
Grand Total ...	2,121	10,920	2,630	16,055	2,452	3,527	2,513	5,301

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 30th May 1935.

FROM

E. E. TURNER, Esquire, I.P.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1934, together with the usual accompaniments, submitted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

2. The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, has no remarks to offer on the report, except as regards paragraph 8 (*ix*). In this connection he observes that in a separate correspondence with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, he has expressed the view that the necessity for the extension of Section 11, Criminal Tribes Act, to Berads, Waddars and Lamanis has not been fully established. This matter, however, will be dealt with separately.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. E. TURNER,
Inspector-General of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND THE CITY OF BOMBAY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1934.

Registered members.

1. At the end of 1934 the total number of registered members belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs—declared as Criminal Tribes—was 8,446 compared with 9,565 at the end of 1933. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that several registered members who were due for release from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act were so exempted.

Changes during the year.

2. During the year 1,139 members of different tribes and gangs were registered. 2 registered members were received under Section 10 (3) and 4 under Section 13 from other Provinces. 144 members died, 1,660 were removed from registration for improvement in character, and 237 were struck off the register for other reasons.

Additions to, and removals from, the register.

3. The variations in the registered population, due to additions or removals, are shown in Statements I and I-A—separately according to Tribes and Districts.

4. (*i*) The details of convictions of Criminal Tribesmen—both registered and unregistered—are shown in Statements II and II-A—separately according to Tribes and Districts.

(*ii*) *Wrong application of Section* 22.—Instances of the wrong application of Sub-sections of Section 22 are still coming to notice.

In Nasik District, a wrong conviction of a Bhil under this Section was quashed by the High Court. In Sholapur District difficulties had arisen in the application of the proper sub-sections in cases of those who have been previously convicted under wrong sub-section. This position will automatically disappear by subsequent convictions.

In 7 cases from Sholapur District inadequate punishments have been awarded by the Magistrates and fines inflicted in 3 cases in contravention of High Court Circular Orders. These men were subsequently found to have been involved in offences against property.

In Dharwar District 9 registered members were convicted under wrong sub-sections of Section 22.

(*iii*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 24.—Under this Section 6 registered members were convicted as against 7 in the last year and 2 in 1932.

(*iv*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 23.—The number of persons liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light are shown in Columns 18 and 19 of Statements II and II-A appended. Out of 30 persons liable for enhanced punishment 16 were actually dealt with under Section 23 of the Act.

(*v*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 28.—No registered member of a Criminal Tribe was deported to any Indian State during the year.

Internments and transfers.

5. 223 registered members of different tribes were sent to Settlements under Section 16. No member was sent out of the Presidency under Section 13 during the year.

6. Of the total registered population at the end of the year 3,345 are subject to the provisions of Section 10 and 5,101 are restricted under Section 11 of the Act. 483 registrees were absconding and 410 were in jail at the end of the year.

7. These figures refer to members outside Settlements. Details relating to all registered members of different tribes and gangs are shown in Statement No. I accompanying the report.

New application or modifications of the Act.

8. (*i*) During the year under report members of the Bhar and Pasi tribes of the United Provinces were brought under the Act by orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2396/3, dated 2nd March 1934. They are subjected to Section 10 only in this Presidency.

(*ii*) Kolis were formerly notified a Criminal Tribe by villages. This method was found to be unfair so a proposal to deal with them on lines similar to Bhils was submitted and received the approval of Government in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8421/2, dated 20th September 1934. By these orders the Kolis residing in the hilly parts of the 4 Districts—Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona—on conviction of a non-bailable offence come under the purview of the Act.

(*iii*) The Mixed Gang of Ahmednagar District consisting of 19 persons of different castes mentioned in last year's report was brought under the provisions of the Act (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5418/3, dated 4th December 1934) and provisions of Sections 4, 10 and 11 were made applicable to them.

(*iv*) The orders passed in 1927 for the registration of Bhils in the Central Division were found by experience to require slight modifications. New orders were passed by Government in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7947/2, dated 19th July 1934.

(*v*) A similar proposal in regard to Tadvis of East Khandesh to place them on a par with Bhils was made and received the assent of the Government in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-III/17666, dated 4th January 1935.

(*vi*) A proposal for the extension of the Act to Kathodis and Katkaris of the Thana and Kolaba Districts was examined in detail but it was set aside as the evidence did not warrant action under the Act.

(*vii*) A proposal to bring a big mixed gang consisting of 59 members of different castes under the operation of the Act has been received from Ahmedabad. It is still under scrutiny and may later be submitted to Government.

(*viii*) The proposals from Ahmednagar and Poona to bring certain Thakars residing on the bordering villages of these two Districts under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act mentioned in the last year's report are still pending. Almost all persons to whom it was intended to apply the Act are in jail for long terms of imprisonment.

(*ix*) Owing to the differential treatment accorded to registered members of Berads, Waddars and Lamanis of this Presidency and those of other Provinces, several diffieulties have arisen in the practical working of the Act; the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, has proposed the extension of Section 11 to all registered members of this tribe irrespective of their original domicile. This proposal is under consideration.

(*x*) The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, remarks :—

"Berads showed greater activity and it is doubtful whether the application of Section 10 (1) (*b*) alone of the Criminal Tribes Act is sufficient to check their tendency to crime. The relaxation of the restrictions of registering the members of this tribe only on conviction also appears desirable and registration on general bad repute should be enforced."

Later he further says :—

"Berads are the principal Criminal Tribe in the District, members of other tribes are few. They appear to be in a more favoured position than many other tribes which does not appear to be deserved on their record. Section 10 (1) (*b*) notification of change of residence is the only restriction imposed on registered members. For the prevention of crime, this restriction alone is of little value. In 33 offences, all against property, Berads were arrested. The number of offences, in which, they were suspected is also considerable. The application of Section 10 (1) (*a*) in addition to Section 10 (1) (*b*) is essential to maintain proper supervision over those with criminal tendencies."

(*xi*) With regard to Waddars in his district the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, observes :—

"Members of the Waddar tribe hitherto considered less criminal were found to have been responsible for the commission of 11 house-burglaries during the year."

(*xii*) The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, also complains that the comparative freedom given to the Waddars under the new notifications has had a deteriorating effect on its members. The Commissioner, Central Division, supports this view and suggests for consideration as to what further restrictions are necessary in the case of this tribe.

(*xiii*) The question of gangs of Kanjar Bhats and others from the Madras Presidency which was referred to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay is not yet decided. Under instruction of the Government of India representatives of the Bombay and Madras Governments held a conference on 5th November 1934 at Poona and discussed

the question in detail. They submitted reports about their deliberations to their respective Governments. Final orders are still awaited.

Wandering gangs.

9. (*i*) During the year 253 wandering gangs were noticed in this Presidency. 224 belonged to notified Criminal Tribes and of these 77 were Irani gangs. The remaining 29 were considered as belonging to non-criminal class.

(*ii*) As remarked in last year's report the question of rounding up and registering wandering gangs to whom the Act has been applied was deferred and will have to be so deferred *sine die* for reasons reported in previous years.

(*iii*) Wandering gangs of Iranis are a source of trouble and anxiety to the public especially in out-lying places where they halt; the men are adept in the commission of theft and robbery, while the females are obnoxious in other ways. In the absence of any effective means of dealing with their depredations and terrorism, they will still continue to be so. Their deportation under Foreigners' Act is considered to be very expensive and laborious but it is difficult to devise some other means to bring them under adequate supervision to curb their irresponsible behaviour towards the law-abiding public.

Settlers.

10. (*i*) During the year under report 248 settlers were released on probation; 40 were called back to Settlements as they violated the conditions of their licenses and 183 were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*ii*) 71 settlers were convicted for offences against property, 30 for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 150 for committing breach of rules and 4 under Section 24 of the Act. 6 settlers were bound over for good behaviour.

(*iii*) 2 settlers, one from Jalgaon Settlement and the other from N. P. Settlement who had been long absconding and were committing serious offences especially in the East Khandesh District, were traced during the year and are under trial in dacoity cases.

(*iv*) Settlers of the Sholapur Settlement were responsible for 24 offences committed in the limits of Sholapur City, Sadar Bazar and Sholapur Taluka Police Stations as against 22 in the previous year. All these cases were detected and the offences were brought home to 52 settlers. Apart from these there were three cases in which the property stolen being less than Rs. 10 the accused settlers were handed over to the Settlement Authorities to be dealt with departmentally.

(*v*) In this year in Sholapur District there were 145 cases (including the number pending from the previous year) against settlers under the Act. Of these 95 ended in conviction; of the remaining 50 cases, 3 were withdrawn, 21 are pending trial and 26 have been classed as undetected as the accused are still absconding.

(*vi*) 12 settlers (Pamlor Kaikadis) belonging to the Sholapur Settlement conspired together and with the help of a head guard and two watchmen committed three daring dacoities within a radius of 10 miles from the

Settlement. They were successfully prosecuted and convicted to suffer long terms of imprisonment.

(*vii*) One unregistered Bester living in Free Colony of Umedpur Settlement committed a robbery in Sholapur Taluka and one registered Pamlor settler was sentenced and convicted under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.

Absconders.

11. 483 registered members remained untraced at the end of the year as against 634 in 1933. 283 absconders were apprehended during the year. 329 were prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act. Absconders are not usually located until they are arrested for some crime.

This difficulty of finding them out is very great at present; but it is hoped this state of affairs will improve in course of time when the Village Police realise better their responsibility and pay more attention to their duties of supervising the registered members of criminal tribes.

66 registered Bhamptas were absconding from Ahmednagar District: of these 48 were traced in different parts of India away from their native place such as Jhansi, Yeotmal, Bangalore, Chapra and Dewas State. They have been dealt with under the Act.

Roll-call.

12. Every registered member of a Criminal Tribe to whom Section 10 (1) (*a*) is applied is required to report himself daily, unless specially exempted, to the Village Headman according to rules.

Verification of the presence of the registered members of Criminal Tribes after roll-call by paying domiciliary visits as provided in the revised rules is of material use in controlling these men.

Village Headmen and Watchmen.

13. (*i*) Remarks made in last year's report hold good in case of Village Headmen. Though instructions are being given to these Headmen from time to time by District Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers, it will be a long time before we shall have any improvement.

(*ii*) During the year, 40 Village Headmen and 6 watchmen were reported for neglect of duties imposed on them by Section 26 of the Act. Of these 29 were warned, 10 were fined and 1 was suspended. 6 watchmen were warned. Besides these action against 7 Police Patels and one Talati is pending disposal with a Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

(*iii*) The District Magistrate, Kanara, has appointed the Forest Depôt Officer at Dandeli to perform the duties of a Village Headman as the Police Patel at Dandeli was not considered suitable to be entrusted to supervise the late settlers of Dandeli Settlement who have been released on probation on the abolition of the Settlement and are now allowed to stay at Dandeli.

General.

14. (*i*) The Criminal Tribes Branch of the C.I.D. continued its work of advising and directing the administration of the Act throughout the Presidency. The introduction of one set of Rules under the Act throughout the Presidency for controlling

the registered population of all Tribes has added considerably to the better and smoother working of the Act.

(*ii*) With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, many registered and unregistered members of Criminal Tribes with previous convictions were found away from their native places. They were brought back either for prosecution or registration under the Act.

(*iii*) The newly opened Settlement in Ahmedabad for Chharas and other Criminal Tribesmen of Gujarath is progressing well. Sansias are by nature criminals and though registered and placed in Settlements still 16 men were involved in offences against property.

(*iv*) The charge of the Phase Pardhi Camp at Haregaon near Belapur in Ahmednagar District, which was declared to be a Pardhi Free Colony under Government Notification in Home Department No. 3023/3/E, dated 8th July 1933, was actually handed over to the Settlement Officer on 1st March 1934. The population of this Camp is 195 including females and children and out of this 141 are registered under the Act. During the year under report 19 convictions were secured against the Pardhis in this Camp, but otherwise they have given no special trouble.

15. During the year, the Criminal Tribes records of the following Districts were inspected—

Inspections.

Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar and Belgaum.

During these inspections the Criminal Tribes Act and the rules made thereunder were explained to as many Police Officers as were available as experience has shown sufficient interest was not taken therein nor was it appreciated how effectively crime could be controlled by the Act.

16. (*i*) The working of the Criminal Tribes Act is being now understood better in the Districts as an effective means for the prevention of crime. But the intricacies of the Act rather defeat the full scope of its intentions: an Act on simpler and clearer lines would help both the Magistracy and the Police considerably. But one realises only too well that side by side with any action taken by the Police, there is the more important question of relieving poverty and economic distress among most tribes. If some really effective means to procure this end were available the application of the Act to several tribes would be no longer necessary. As things are now, Settlements are the only satisfactory solution to prevent depredations on law-abiding citizens.

Conclusion.

(*ii*) The Criminal Tribes Manual which was submitted to Government last year is not yet published. It is hoped that when published it will be a help to all concerned.

G. A. SHILLIDY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Berad	471	34	1	...	...	...	35
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	190	7	...	4	...	...	11
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	202	9	...	...	...	...	9
Bhil	1,900	208	1	...	...	...	209
Bhar	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chhapparband	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	1,531	376	...	...	...	...	376
Futgudi	195	7	...	...	...	...	7
Haranshikari	698	10	...	...	...	...	10
Kaikadi	134	8	1	1	1	...	11
Kammi	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	133	2	...	...	...	...	2
Kathodi	29	4	...	...	...	...	4
Koli	172	15	...	...	...	...	15
Lamani	1,311	7	...	...	...	...	7
Mang	423	46	...	1	...	...	47
Mang-garudi	512	35	...	8	...	...	43
Pasis	...	90	1	...	...	...	91
Ramoshi	597	63	...	...	...	...	63
Sansia	253	70	...	1	...	...	71
Tadvi	86	28	...	...	...	...	28
Thakur	77	1	1	...	...	...	2
Wanjari	40	15	...	...	...	...	15
Waddar	191	10	...	...	...	...	10
Waghri	277	87	...	...	3	...	90
Mixed gang	101	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	9,565	1,139	5	15	4	...	1,168

1.

members of criminal tribes for the year 1934.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	7	81	22	110	...	...	...
201	5	20	3	28	...	5	...
211	8	66	4	78	...	1	...
2,109	20	491	48	559	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,907	20	26	44	90	...	...	...
202	7	...	46	53	...	...	...
708	10	31	13	54	...	...	...
145	...	5	3	8	...	1	...
18	3	4	3	10	...	...	...
135	1	92	...	93	...	...	...
33	...	3	...	3	1	...	...
187	6	51	6	63	...	...	...
1,318	12	585	...	597	...	...	...
470	10	1	2	13	...	1	...
555	11	117	17	145	...	5	...
91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
660	7	2	...	9	...	...	...
324	5	9	1	15	...	2	...
114	5	12	...	17	...	...	...
79	...	11	2	13	1	...	...
55	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
201	1	37	1	39	...	...	...
367	4	1	18	23	...	...	...
103	2	12	...	14	...	...	...
10,728	144	1,660	237	2,041	3	15	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	3	...	14
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	6
Berad	...	...	...	110	396	...
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	11	...	16	44	...	157
Bhampta (Takari) ...	6	...	7	85	1	125
Bhil	6	...	7	566	1,542	1
Bhar	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chhapparband	...	...	...	1	...	4
Dharala	...	...	...	90	...	1,817
Futgudi	...	...	...	53	149	...
Haranshikari	42	...	42	96	4	608
Kaikadi	1	...	2	10	1	134
Kammi	...	...	...	10	...	8
Katbu	...	...	...	98	...	42
Kathodi	...	...	1	4	20	9
Koli	1	...	1	64	123	...
Lamani	...	...	...	597	684	37
Mang	...	...	1	14	1	455
Mang-garudi	18	...	23	168	...	387
Pasis	...	...	...	...	91	...
Ramoshi	2	...	2	11	1	648
Sansia	134	...	136	151	...	173
Tadvi	1	...	1	18	96	...
Thakur	...	...	1	14	50	15
Wanjari	...	...	...	3	...	52
Waddar	...	...	...	39	161	1
Waghri	1	...	1	24	...	343
Mixed gang	...	...	...	14	24	65
Total ...	223	...	241	2,282	3,345	5,101

I—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	3	...	3	...	...
396	1	10	10	14	...	...
157	...	91	34	4	22	2
126	3	16	5	7	...	...
1,543	11	38	17	95	17	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,817	34	24	116	61	15	2
149	...	4	...	2	...	...
612	5	95	26	13	8	1
135	3	9	3	6	1	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	11	1	4	2	...
29	1	1	1	3	1	...
123	...	1	2	5	2	...
721	1	59	4	6	1	5
456	2	8	6	11	3	...
387	20	23	...	13	4	3
91	1	...	...	...	...	...
649	1	3	6	18	5	...
173	...	55	22	9	2	...
96	...	2	1	3	...	...
65	1	3	7	5	1	...
52	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	2	14	4	5	2	...
343	9	11	17	9	5	...
89	...	2	1	6	...	...
8,446	96	483	283	302	91	17

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered members of

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	275	70	1	1	3	...	75
Broach	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	1,761	445	...	...	...	...	445
Surat	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	216	8	...	1	...	...	9
Bombay Suburban District ...	5	51	...	...	...	...	51
Ahmednagar	1,226	64	...	7	...	...	71
East Khandesh	651	190	...	8	...	...	198
West Khandesh	754	46	1	1	...	...	48
Nasik	638	67	1	1	...	...	69
Poona	312	14	...	...	...	...	14
Satara	1,040	110	...	...	...	...	110
Sholapur	488	17	...	1	...	...	18
Belgaum	225	14	...	...	...	...	14
Bijapur	1,497	23	2	...	...	...	25
Dharwar	424	19	...	...	...	...	19
Kanara	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	45	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	9,565	1,139	5	15	4	...	1,163

I-A.

criminal tribes for the year 1934 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
350	6	...	1	7	...	5	...
4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
2,206	23	27	58	108	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	....	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	7	...	48	55	1	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,297	16	546	49	611	...	...	...
844	16	39	15	70	1	1	...
802	8	106	1	115	...	3	...
702	10	118	25	153	1	2	...
326	10	1	2	13	...	2	...
1,150	17	3	2	22	...	1	...
506	7	9	2	18	...	...	...
239	2	50	28	80	...	...	...
1,522	17	755	...	772	...	...	...
443	5	6	2	13	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,728	144	1,660	237	2,041	3	15	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered end of	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	129	...	134	141	1	208
Broach	...	...	...	4	...	...
Kaira	1	...	1	109	...	2,097
Surat	...	...	1	1	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	1	56	167	2
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	46	10
Ahmednagar	56	...	56	667	265	365
East Khandesh	6	...	8	78	563	203
West Khandesh	9	...	12	127	533	142
Nasik	5	...	8	161	476	65
Poona	2	...	4	17	41	268
Satara	5	...	6	28	...	1,122
Sholapur	1	...	1	19	97	390
Belgaum	3	...	3	83	117	39
Bijapur	6	...	6	778	641	103
Dharwar	...	...	...	13	393	32
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	9
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	46
Total ...	223	...	241	2,282	3,345	5,101

I-A—*continued.*

population at the the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
209	1	61	26	6	2	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,097	42	27	129	65	19	2
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	...	6	...	2	...	...
56	1	3	...	4	1	...
630	4	117	48	32	21	2
766	...	9	10	11	11	...
675	24	61	...	59	5	2
541	2	24	6	43	6	2
309	11	20	1	12	3	...
1,122	3	13	12	30	7	...
487	1	52	34	7	11	1
156	2	4	5	18	...	3
744	...	70	...	2	3	3
430	3	16	11	10	2	2
9	2	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	1	1	...	...
8,446	96	483	283	302	91	17

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Berad	...	...	3	76	...	21	...	8
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	...	5	4	7	...	...
Bhil	...	...	25	140	13	142	3	20
Hurs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhaparband	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Dharala	...	...	31	205	8	148	3	41
Futgudi	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Haranshikari	...	...	6	14	1	2	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	1
Kammi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katbu	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...
Kathodi	...	...	8	109	1	20	...	...
Koli	...	...	2	25	3	17	...	2
Lamani	...	...	9	32	...	3	1	6
Mang	...	...	12	26	1	1	...	4
Mang-garudi	...	...	23	36	4	9	4	2
Pasis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ramoshi	...	...	18	45	...	3	2	1
Sansia	...	...	17	11	1	...	...	1
Tadvi	...	...	3	33	...	9	...	1
Thakar	...	...	1	4	...	3	1	...
Vanjari	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Marwar Baori	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Waddar	...	...	8	35	1	4	1	2
Waghri	...	...	11	38	5	37	...	15
Mixed gangs	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	193	856	44	435	16	104

II.

of the criminal tribes for the year 1934.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	7	1	2	...	3	...	118	...	...	
...	...	32	4	...	36	...	41	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	
2	33	2	51	1	54	...	432	7	6	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
4	6	21	60	...	81	4	531	5	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
3	3	10	11	3	24	...	53	...	...	
1	...	4	4	...	8	...	24	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
10	...	2	4	...	6	...	27	4	1	
...	6	2	1	...	3	...	147	...	...	
...	...	1	8	1	10	...	59	1	1	
1	2	4	9	...	13	...	67	...	...	
2	6	...	7	...	7	...	59	2	...	
3	15	15	5	...	20	...	116	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	1	5	8	1	14	4	88	6	...	
1	4	5	2	...	7	...	42	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	48	...	...	
...	...	...	9	...	9	...	18	2	2	
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	7	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	4	9	...	...	
1	...	4	6	...	10	...	62	1	...	
2	3	12	4	...	16	1	128	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	...	
30	89	124	205	6	335	13	2,115	30	16	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	17	6	...	1	...	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	42	242	12	185	3	56
Surat	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	7	77	...	6	...	...
Bombay Suburban District .	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	8	16	15	20	3	3
East Khandesh	...	...	13	89	...	14	1	4
West Khandesh ...	...	...	11	63	3	102	...	2
Nasik	...	...	13	59	6	51	5	20
Poona	...	...	15	30	1	3	...	1
Satara	...	...	31	68	1	5	2	1
Sholapur	...	...	8	13	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	5	60	...	13	...	4
Bijapur	...	...	15	32	5	7	2	5
Dharwar	...	...	6	63	1	15	...	7
Kanara	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
Nilaba	...	...	...	34	...	10	...	...
Total ...	...	...	193	856	44	435	16	104

II-A.

of the criminal tribes for the year 1934.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total of Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	8	...	...	8	4	39	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	9	31	64	...	95	5	655	5	5	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	...	5	...	5	...	102	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	
...	4	23	13	...	36	...	105	3	2	
1	19	2	28	3	33	...	173	1	1	
2	3	5	15	...	20	...	206	2	...	
...	7	3	29	2	34	...	195	4	4	
...	4	6	...	...	6	...	60	...	2	
2	12	5	16	1	22	4	148	9	...	
...	...	19	14	...	33	...	54	...	...	
14	8	2	3	...	5	...	109	3	...	
3	4	11	14	...	25	...	98	2	2	
1	2	7	2	...	9	...	104	1	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
...	5	1	1	...	2	...	51	...	...	
30	89	124	205	6	335	13	2,115	30	16	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	8	...	9	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	7	44	...	51	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	3	3	...	6	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	2	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	5	3	...	8	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	5	...	8	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	28	70	...	98	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	162	370	5	527	16
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	20	...	25	...
		Total ...	209	525	5	729	16
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	139	359	...	498	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	10	30	...	40	3
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	47	112	...	159	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	20	75	...	95	11
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	20	...	23	3
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	114	...	126	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	26	234	...	260	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	234	734	4	964	6
19	325 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	21	...	27	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	201	848	4	1,045	30
21	363 to 360 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	49	124	4	169	6
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	6	...	10	...
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	42	168	...	210	6
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	35	163	1	197	13
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	60	189	1	248	...
		Total ...	888	3,197	14	4,071	80

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	...	7	...	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	22	17	4	...	21	3	2	24	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	2	...	5	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	3	3	...	6	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
5	12	74	2	4	80	26	13	106	...	1	...	...	...
194	149	136	21	11	178	163	37	336	...	...	19	17	82
2	2	21	...	...	21	13	6	34	...	...	...	...	...
213	186	263	33	17	318	210	60	528	...	1	19	18	82
52	136	139	62	99	300	29	8	329	8	2	...	7	5
12	13	5	2	4	11	7	...	18	1	...	...	1	...
27	48	66	8	9	83	7	3	90	...	...	1	1	12
29	27	19	3	6	28	6	1	34	...	...	...	2	6
7	1	10	1	1	12	4	1	16	...	...	...	...	...
22	16	43	2	43	88	9	5	97	...	...	...	...	5
42	24	181	3	6	190	24	20	214	4	...	...	3	2
328	203	316	62	49	431	254	92	685	...	...	227	11	47
9	8	4	2	2	8	4	...	12	...	1	...	1	...
505	154	267	49	39	359	289	87	648	1	...	381	10	73
59	36	47	5	15	71	55	7	125	1	...	...	7	10
2	4	4	...	...	4	14	9	18	...	...	...	1	1
36	47	109	4	8	121	46	16	167	...	...	1	8	13
40	48	81	9	6	97	125	32	222	...	...	1	3	3
47	80	104	12	4	121	17	7	138	...	1	10	2	5
1,217	845	1,395	224	291	1,924	890	288	2,814	15	4	621	57	182

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	75	146	2	219	6
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	90	463	10	543	75
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	54	388	12	440	11
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	18	83	2	99	2
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made Preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	794	4,941	27	5,708	142
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	3	...	5	...
		Total ...	1,043	6,024	53	7,014	235
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	50	194	10	234	9
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	41	211	1	251	2
		Total ...	91	405	11	485	11
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft {of cattle	106	609	14	701	25
		{ordinary	787	6,259	879	6,167	187
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	142	482	7	617	10
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	98	379	1	476	1
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	105	390	4	491	6
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	68	312	30	350	9
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	6	25	5	26	...
		Total ...	1,312	8,456	940	8,828	238
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	3,543	18,607	1,023	21,127	581

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
13	62	39	16	82	139	14	3	153	...	1	...	1	1
37	94	114	16	154	294	63	18	357	1	2	4	1	32
80	69	35	18	227	292	36	6	328	...	...	...	1	16
35	22	21	6	13	42	49	16	91	...	...	...	3	2
380	760	1,202	146	3,077	4,452	280	93	4,732	...	1	105	24	44
...	2	3	...	...	3	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
595	1,009	1,414	202	3,553	5,222	443	137	5,665	1	4	109	30	95
129	40	45	7	4	66	367	47	433	...	...	69	3	12
72	48	117	4	8	130	45	20	175	...	...	32	4	7
201	88	162	11	12	196	412	67	608	...	...	101	7	19
102	102	348	29	94	485	103	59	588	1	...	1	5	17
672	796	2,695	122	1,560	5,376	896	486	6,272	10	5	19	28	41
86	132	315	17	67	396	380	84	776	...	...	1	10	4
83	51	364	11	4	380	103	64	483	...	7	1	2	8
96	105	215	8	60	287	452	62	739	...	1	48	5	8
146	63	91	15	26	162	1,970	297	2,132	...	...	64	2	16
2	4	9	...	11	25	4	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
1,142	1,253	4,037	202	1,932	7,111	3,903	1,052	11,019	11	13	134	52	94
3,368	3,381	7,271	572	5,805	14,771	5,663	1,604	20,634	27	22	984	164	472

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	15	...	16	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	24	171	6	189	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	605	7,625	6	8,224	2
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	175	575	...	750	...
		Total ...	805	8,386	12	9,179	2
		Grand Total ...	*4,348	26,993	/ 1,085	30,306	583

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1933 :—3,994 cases.

Northern Range ... +182 undetected cases of previous years detected during the year.

Southern Range ... +172 { +179 undetected cases of previous years detected during the year. −7 cases shown in excess last year have been omitted this year.

Total ... +354 cases.

i.e. 4,348 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	4	5	1	2	8	12	3	20	...	...	...	1	1
29	28	107	6	19	138	56	46	194	...	...	...	2	4
155	601	7,272	90	100	7,468	4,721	4,380	12,189	...	4	1	34	6
47	77	493	6	125	624	1,290	1,014	1,914	2	...	...	38	...
235	710	7,877	103	246	8,288	6,079	5,413	14,317	2	4	1	76	11
3,603	4,091	15,148	775	6,051	23,009	11,942	7,017	34,951	29	26	985	239	483

A; Part I, for 1933:—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	4	7	...	...	11	9
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	8	67	1	...	39	28
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	3	5	...	...	8	4
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	.....	4	...	...	4	2
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	.....	3	...	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	9	...	...	10	3
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	37	83	...	...	109	84
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,056	1,736	53	...	1,751	876
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	20	23	1	...	41	39
		Total ...	1,130	1,937	55	...	1,976	1,045
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	235	452	20	2	446	236
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	11	25	...	1	21	5
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	90	242	2	...	207	99
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	19	68	12	1	46	25
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	4	22	5	...	19	13
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	5	77	7	...	56	51
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	20	227	6	...	208	186
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	528	1,217	34	...	1,354	581
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	15	1	...	14	4

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	35	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	2	11	32	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
875	...	876	1,143	172	826	8	...	104	105	146	...	...
2	...	1	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
931	2	924	1,195	191	855	8	...	104	105	147	...	...
210	2	211	47	8	27	3	...	5	...	16	1	...
16	2	13	34	...	21	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
108	2	106	10	3	7	1	...	16	3	17	...	...
21	...	28	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	...	2	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	18	10	8	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
22	...	26	47	28	18	7	...	...	1	4	...	...
823	5	326	569	112	422	2	...	29	431	59	...	...
10	...	5	20	4	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	337	1,155	45	...	1,190	383
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	72	199	24	...	160	92
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	12	11	...	...	16	8
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	96	306	10	...	303	203
23	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	40	189	5	...	161	107
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	53	186	6	...	152	107
		Total ...	1,527	4,391	177	4	4,353	2,050
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	318	469	75	13	415	166
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	94	390	36	8	299	211
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	50	98	4	...	113	59
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	28	43	3	...	57	29
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	710	3,049	166	1	2,843	1,900
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	52	44	...	...	63	19
		Total ...	1,252	4,093	274	22	3,790	2,384

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
807	3	235	695	99	426	...	...	22	576	23	...	...
68	1	86	112	4	66	1	...	...	...	16	...	...
8	...	7	24	10	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
100	...	84	29	14	13	...	...	5	1	10	...	...
54	...	63	262	60	159	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
45	...	77	32	12	14	...	...	4	10	3	...	...
2,303	15	1,287	1,809	367	1,218	16	...	81	1,033	163	1	...
249	3	280	56	1	39	4	...	...	...	2	5	1
88	3	133	168	42	116	2	2	4	4	3	...	1
54	...	31	133	15	106	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23	...	11	91	25	60	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
943	8	751	659	123	469	3	2	3	223	88	1	...
44	...	33	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1,406	14	1,239	1,117	212	794	9	4	7	233	95	9	2

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	67	268	5	....	273	72
	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	51	191	4	...	200	129
		Total ...	118	454	9	...	473	201
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	112	864	10	1	827	673
		Theft { Ordinary ...	667	4,417	123	4	4,236	3,497
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	93	455	20	1	416	339
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	120	504	9	...	631	520
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	120	443	12	2	417	283
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	103	377	5	...	381	168
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	14	46	...	...	28	25
		Total ...	1,229	7,196	179	8	6,936	5,505
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	5,256	18,071	694	34	17,528	11,185

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
201	...	52	919	124	727	...	...	...	132	5	...	...
71	...	35	123	42	54	...	...	3	41	6	...	...
272	...	87	1,042	166	781	...	...	3	173	11	...	...
154	2	128	83	23	42	2	...	8	2	7	...	...
739	8	689	2,030	892	919	11	2	19	24	39	...	...
77	1	106	518	119	339	1	...	4	...	15	1	...
111	...	62	153	100	46	1	3	8	...	4	...	...
134	1	125	777	103	575	3	...	4	70	6	...	...
213	...	90	4,852	673	3,787	1	...	3	137	7	...	...
3	...	32	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,431	12	1,232	8,426	1,910	5,721	19	5	46	233	78	1	...
6,343	43	4,769	13,589	2,846	9,369	52	9	241	1,767	494	11	2

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	1	27	...	...	27	27
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	12	147	1	...	124	106
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	761	9,188	40	2	9,117	8,738
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	78	539	2	...	561	511
		Total ...	852	9,901	43	2	9,829	9,382
		Grand Total ...	*6,108	27,972	737	36	27,357	20,567

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1933 :—5,959 persons.

Northern Range ... + 111 persons { + 22 persons difference not explained. + 4 persons omitted last year have been included this year. + 85 persons again brought for trial.

Southern Range ... + 38 persons —Difference not explained.

Total ... + 149 persons.

i.e., 6,108 persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...	...	1	44	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	29	64	47	14	...	...	5	...	2	...	...
379	2	789	6,637	5,722	741	...	...	1	2	55	...	...
50	8	49	308	278	22	5	...	...	...	41	...	...
447	10	868	7,053	6,051	804	5	...	6	2	108	...	...
6,790	53	5,637	20,642	8,897	10,173	57	9	247	1,769	602	11	2

A, Part II, for 1933:—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	43	390	433	8
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	5	13	18	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	64	223	287	5
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	10	39	49	8
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	15	87	102	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	5	3	8	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	49	830	879	1
		Total ...	191	1,585	1,776	22

PART I.

Bombay Presidency Proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges, were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	74	255	56	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7	8	3	.....	.....	.....	
11	61	133	77	.....	.....	.....	
4	10	6	21	.....	.....	.....	
.....	20	67	15	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	86	722	57	.....	.....	.....	
59	259	1,197	229	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	3	3	1
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	1	1	.....
		Total ...	.....	4	4	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	13	56	69	11
		Total ...	13	56	69	11
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	4	8	12	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	128	1,965	2,093	332
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	3	18	21	1
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,110	11,383	12,493	1,459
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,245	13,374	14,619	1,792
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	27	250	277	41
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	47	380	427	60
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	263	2,254	2,517	303
		Total ...	337	2,884	3,221	404
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	4	5	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	8	8	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	175	1,241	1,416	224
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	50	337	387	48

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
8	25	15	10	.....	.....	.....	
8	25	15	10	.....	.....	.....	
6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
779	673	146	163	.....	.....	.....	
7	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,653	4,192	1,101	1,088	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,445	4,875	1,256	1,251	.....	.....	.....	
87	101	15	83	.....	.....	.....	
100	145	70	52	.....	.....	.....	
799	992	194	229	.....	.....	.....	
986	1,238	279	314	.....	.....	.....	
2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
563	385	75	169	.....	.....	.....	
108	131	41	59	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	327	3,985	4,312	631
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	18	736	754	17
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	32	32	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	46	1,031	1,077	554
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	5	29	34	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	18	113	131	23
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	48	470	518	28
		Total ...	658	7,986	8,674	1,527
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,139	79,365	82,504	176
		Total ...	3,139	79,365	82,504	176
		Grand Total ...	*5,613	105,254	110,867	3,933

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for

Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1933	...	5,383	cases.
Northern Range	...	+304	cases—difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	−74	Do. do.
Total	...	+230	cases.
		i.e. 5,613	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,617	1,222	488	354	.....	.....	.....	
10	103	576	48	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	26	3	.....	.....	.....	
110	62	303	48	.....	.....	.....	
1	4	18	10	.....	.....	.....	
6	38	23	41	.....	.....	.....	
143	174	110	63	.....	.....	.....	
2,561	2,128	1,663	795	.....	.....	.....	
3,942	4,374	70,698	3,313	.....	.....	.....	1 Transferred.
3,942	4,374	70,698	3,313	.....	.....	.....	1 Transferred.
13,011	12,900	75,109	5,913	.....	.....	.....	1 Transferred.

1933, and column 4 of this statement :—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence..	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	94	474	38
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	7	16	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	90	251	26
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	20	70	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	9	89	3
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	20	6	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	316	2,581	334
		Total ...	556	3,487	402
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	8	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	1	...
		Total ...	.....	9	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	49	147	2
		Total ...	49	147	2

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency Proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14(*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	604	8	149	365	71·28	62	24	...	...	
.....	24	1	7	12	70·59	4	...	...	...	
5	362	6	83	158	57·04	102	5	...	...	
1	89	10	24	5	7·14	47	3	...	...	
.....	101	...	22	64	69·56	15	...	...	...	
.....	26	...	15	10	...	...	1	...	...	
4	3,227	22	424	2,563	87·93	209	9	...	...	
12	4,433	42	724	3,177	81·69	439	42	...	...	
.....	8	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...	
.....	9	4	2	1	11·11	2	...	...	...	
.....	198	25	92	52	34·90	23	6	...	...	
.....	198	25	92	52	34·90	23	6	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law:	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	21	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	309	4,031	22
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	10	39	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	3,234	26,089	136
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	3,553	30,180	158
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	70	381	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	64	535	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	909	5,457	14
		Total ...	1,043	6,373	15
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	12	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	8	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	527	2,539	21
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	254	638	2
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	771	7,734	27
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	41	850	52
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	3
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	212	1,949	195
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	13	63	2
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	91	446	42
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	51	477	8
		Total ...	1,965	14,716	352
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	3,244	82,942	3,269
		Total ...	3,244	82,942	3,269
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*10,410	137,854	4,198

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	10,817	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	+ 48	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	— 455	Do. do.
Total ..	— 407	persons.
	i.e. 10,410	persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Remarks. Transferrd.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14(*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
...	21	...	15	4	19·04	...	2	...	...	
27	4,335	346	2,091	238	58·72	405	1,255	...	...	
.....	49	...	24	10	25·64	...	15	...	...	
223	29,236	2,634	15,459	2,258	8·61	2,821	6,022	...	1	42
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
250	33,641	2,980	17,589	2,510	8·27	3,226	7,294	...	1	42
2	449	32	218	18	4·72	42	139	...	...	
2	598	67	289	86	16·04	91	65	...	...	
2	6,378	552	3,565	406	7·42	671	1,172	...	...	2
6	7,425	661	4,072	510	7·98	804	1,376	...	...	2
.....	18	1	15	1	8·33	...	...	...	...	1
.....	8	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	
8	3,079	281	1,469	128	5·00	433	763	...	1	5
2	892	64	427	58	9·06	144	198	...	...	1
37	8,495	848	4,005	715	9·21	850	2,048	...	...	29
.....	943	1	201	652	72·28	59	30	...	...	
.....	3	...	...	2	66·66	1	...	...	...	
1	2,355	766	436	714	33·30	206	230	...	...	3
.....	77	3	10	49	75·38	11	4	...	...	
2	577	80	214	88	18·03	182	13	...	...	
4	532	52	211	119	24·53	67	82	...	...	1
54	16,979	2,098	6,990	2,526	16·76	1,953	3,372	...	1	40
544	88,911	589	8,913	72,368	83·94	3,812	3,160	...	1	69
544	88,911	589	8,913	72,368	83·94	3,812	3,160	...	1	69
866	151,596	6,599	38,382	81,144	57·12	10,359	15,250	...	3	162

—Part II, for the year 1933 and column 4 of this Statement:—
of Statement B—Part II for 1933.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways, for the year 1934.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,247	1,674	51·55	4,88,447	1,37,110	27·50
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	294	...	.....	24,428	...
(*c*) Other thefts	5,071	3,119	61·50	3,11,251	1,56,078	50·95
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	87	49	56·32	44,068	12,818	20·54
(*b*) Other Robbery	235	111	47·23	26,367	9,250	29·60
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	281	220	78·29	82,640	31,703	66·05
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	38	15	39·47	68,532	3,807	39·59
Total ...	8,959	5,482	61·18	10,21,300	3,74,689	43·53
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	7	5	71·42	1,854	364	19·63
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	55	28	50·00	5,932	2,345	39·53
Total ...	62	33	53·23	7,786	2,709	34·79

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 2,20,732	Rs. 1,52,593	69·12

(2) Rs. 11,154 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 55,413 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1934 in 598 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1934 is Rs. 73,607.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1934 in 1,478 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,35,412.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1934 in 964 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 68,437.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	1	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	2	3
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	1	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	2	...	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total N. R. ...	...	12	5	7	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	4	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	1	1	2	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	1	2	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	4	6
	Total S. R. ...	...	10	5	9	24	36

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1934.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	4	340	...	5	1,215	...	25	1,639
11	...	101	...	...	390	...	...	507
27	...	210	...	...	752	...	...	998
11	...	109	...	...	451	...	...	576
15	...	135	...	2	590	...	8	757
20	...	184	...	...	509	...	...	720
13	1	114	...	...	312	...	...	445
25	1	164	...	...	616	...	...	812
32	...	215	...	...	702	...	...	968
21	...	163	...	...	551	...	...	741
34	1	227	...	...	841	...	...	1,112
18	2	149	...	...	396	...	...	573
265	9	2,111	...	7	7,825	...	33	9,838
40	18	381	...	1	1,149	...	6	1,609
30	....	201	...	...	687	...	...	926
24	2	188	...	...	731	...	...	974
26	1	155	...	...	573	...	...	764
22	...	166	...	...	537	...	...	731
35	...	197	...	...	769	...	...	1,010
15	...	144	...	...	407	...	...	572
13	...	101	...	...	347	...	...	467
14	...	132	...	...	437	...	...	588
24	11	177	...	...	586	...	...	810
243	32	1,842	...	1	6,243	...	6	8,451

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 17	Grand Total (Columns 16 and 17). 18	Area of District in square miles. 19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,846
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,469
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,620
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,608
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,423
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,611
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,882
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,348
	Total N. R. ...	...	...	...	37,214 Sqr. miles 1,348 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,332
	14. Satara	...	...	...	5,053
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,569
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,612
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,710
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,166
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,969
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,983 Sqr. miles 1,876 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 19 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	12	2·34	609	2,717	1·65
334,170	68,806	9	11	2·89	659	637	1·25
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·62	743	1,435	1·43
464,526	54,758	8	18	2·75	789	667	1·15
693,613	98,936	10	9	2·18	916	1,049	1·38
836,625	119,001	16	26	4·75	1,161	1,865	2·39
179,524	70,377	6	7	·84	403	781	1·75
988,206	98,660	17	15	3·14	1,217	1,179	1·45
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4·75	1,258	1,541	1·60
771,794	76,856	14	22	3·63	1,041	760	1·03
1,000,048	156,408	29	20	5·28	899	1,741	1·56
.....	.....	11	12	2·35	.....	705	1·23
8,205,959	1,457,525	183	185	3·78 Sq. miles. 2·35 Railway miles.	834	15,086	1·53
1,169,798	256,003	25	33	3·31	727	2,448	1·52
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5·45	1,278	905	·97
877,520	135,632	16	15	4·69	900	1,922	1·97
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	6·03	1,409	1,088	1·42
869,220	101,194	16	22	7·51	1,189	741	1·01
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·56	1,091	1,595	1·57
417,835	36,377	12	16	6·89	780	352	·61
628,721	45,353	10	14	4·63	1,346	492	1·05
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·78	2,215	478	·81
.....	.....	13	22	2·31	.....	1,108	1·35
8,624,811	1,085,866	167	184	4·73 Sq. miles. 2·31 Railway miles	1,020	11,129	1·31

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	...	10
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	4	1	2	4
	Total ...	4	3	4	4	2	14
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*14	*20	56	84
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The tota' of columns 2 to 5 comes to 63 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides Gujerat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 11 on leave, deputation, etc., and 8 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, *viz.*, increased from 112 in 1933 to 113 in 1934 due to the addition of one superior post (Superintendent of

There has been a net increase of 194 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 32, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	48
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20
25	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	72
533	41	3,969	...	8	13,563	...	89	†18,361
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
...	...	5	...	...	18	...	...	23
1	...	8	...	...	25	...	...	34
1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
2	...	21	...	...	55	...	...	79

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

these, there are 21 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 4 in Western India States and among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 113 for the Bombay Presidency as a whole. The sanctioned strength of the I. P. Cadre, has been Police, Aden) and one inferior post to the Cadre.

and below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of last year. The increase is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 17	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17). 18	Area of District in square miles. 19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	93,14,499	5,770	*93,20,269	77,197 sq. miles 3,224 Ry. miles
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1934-35 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,35,883 Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	349	369	4·20 Sq: miles. 2·33 Rly. miles	916	26,215	1·42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of scriptory staff but is inclusive of Rs. 85,496 on account of the cost of Additional

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal (including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	51	1,585	46	1,538	73	427	47
	2. Broach	15	491	14	457	...	204	13
	3. Kaira	34	962	32	951	40	1,172	30
	4. Panch Mahals	15	560	14	540	40	275	13
	5. Surat	20	735	19	721	11	382	19
	6. Thana	24	693	19	675	...	396	22
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	18	426	16	424	...	108	17
	8. Ahmednager	30	780	31	774	...	440	28
	9. East Khandesh	38	917	35	899	...	455	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	714	23	685	40	361	23
	11. Nasik	41	1,068	35	1,062	40	412	38
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	27	545	23	538	...	170	25
	Total, N. R. ...	338	9,476	307	9,264	244	4,782	310
Southern Range.	13. Poona	66	1,537	56	1,521	8	696	61
	14. Satara	35	888	28	864	40	355	33
	15. Sholapur	32	939	30	931	40	419	30
	16. Belgaum	33	728	27	717	...	358	30
	17. Bijapur	27	703	26	700	...	366	25
	18. Dharwar	41	966	38	953	40	404	38
	19. Kanara	20	551	20	544	...	322	18
	20. Kolaba	18	448	13	441	...	253	16
	21. Ratnagiri	18	569	17	558	40	277	17
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	45	763	41	754	...	150	41
	Total, S. R. ...	335	8,092	295	7,983	168	3,500	309

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1934.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	6	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	5	196	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	4	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	9	4	154	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	752	46	923	313	350	300
	2. Broach	...	143	14	394	40	46	109
	3. Kaira	86	418	32	437	76	57	207
	4. Panch Mahals	...	425	14	198	22	64	115
	5. Surat	...	497	19	484	64	171	233
	6. Thana	...	324	19	491	39	73	210
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	307	16	373	19	38	148
	8. Ahmednagar	1	330	31	630	31	40	262
	9 East Khandesh	...	261	35	626	23	8	220
	10. West Khandesh	...	297	23	525	29	55	214
	11. Nasik	...	467	35	926	44	77	199
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	251	23	491	31	97	181
	Total, N. R. ...	87	4,472	307	6,507	731	1,077	2,399
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	913	56	1,118	69	219	490
	14. Satara	...	556	28	687	51	76	239
	15. Sholapur	...	548	30	649	50	122	415
	16. Belgaum	...	136	27	585	31	67	155
	17. Bijapur	...	316	26	566	35	100	168
	18. Dharwar	...	445	38	737	32	93	285
	19. Kanara	...	183	20	401	41	52	136
	20. Kolaba	...	265	13	254	16	18	145
	21. Ratnagiri	...	234	17	475	19	68	147
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	756	41	742	75	29	359
	Total, S. R. ...	...	4,402	296	6,214	429	843	2,539

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
169	351	43	20	2	48	...	15	37·90	·10	·94	52
55	122	32	16	6	5	...	1	73·15	·20	·21	35
140	268	37	10	2	5	1	12	58·85	·16	1·22	13
70	163	42	10	6	8	...	...	54·78	·82	·18	21
78	48	24	19	2	13	...	2	38·97	2·71	·28	15
120	49	16	9	1	6	...	9	157·81	·43	1·29	23
158	65	7	...	2	8	...	1	21·60	1·49	·22	4
128	144	14	1	4	...	...	3	23·64	3·21	·39	5
175	238	18	1	1	8	...	7	21·70	·31	·74	21
131	101	22	1	2	9	...	6	17·66	2·98	·84	31
94	421	35	1	...	5	...	6	33·24	·23	·54	12
47	35	15	8	2	6	...	4	88·66	1·31	·71	11
1,380	2,000	305	96	30	111	1	66	...	...	...	243
235	134	42	14	4	11	...	8	20·23	·82	·50	26
179	137	34	3	2	6	...	6	10·44	·03	·67	31
118	88	22	9	3	10	...	4	163·06	·45	·41	10
97	212	27	1	1	5	...	10	75·98	·21	1·38	17
98	169	12	...	...	...	...	6	13·75	·41	·82	4
205	179	30	...	...	4	...	11	101·13	·27	1·10	16
85	115	32	1	...	8	...	4	292·73	·80	·70	7
94	59	13	3	...	1	...	1	126·46	·35	·22	12
86	257	11	2	...	...	...	1	126·52	·35	·17	12
64	46	21	7	1	1	...	4	75·47	1·57	·50	13
1,261	1,386	253	40	11	46	...	55	...	...	...	148

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, ...	33	10	32	9	...	...	35
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	8	6	8	6	2	118	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	41	16	40	15	2	118	53
	Grand Total ...	714	17,584	643	17,262	414	8,400	672

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill).		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	9	350	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	8

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	65	32	9	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	...	65	40	9	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	87	8,939	643	12,730	1,160	1,920	4,938

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 20 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2,611	3,386	562	136	41	157	1	121	...	...	...	393

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and constables are shown as men.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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